

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

No. 57.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.

[PRICE 6D.]

On Saturday, February 5, 1848, No. I. of
FATHERLAND: an Illustrated Review
of Life, Literature, Men, and Manners.
To be published weekly, price 3d.
London: Fatherland Office, 48 A, Paternoster-row; and to be had of
every Bookseller and News-vender in the kingdom.

THE LADY'S ALMANACK FOR 1848.
Price 3d., beautifully illustrated,
THE Lady's Almanack for 1848; containing
all Remarkable Events, &c. &c., interesting to the Fair Sex;
together with much useful and general information.
Published at THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER Office, 294, Strand; and sold
by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,
WHAT to Eat, Drink, and Avoid; addressed
to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
Sherwood, 28, Paternoster-row; Carvalho, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay,
63, Oxford-street; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place,
leading to Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.

One vol., 8vo., price 5s. cloth,
ON Spinal and Chest Deformities, and the
only means of effectually removing them with improvement to
the Constitution of the Patient. By Professor HAMON.—To be had
only at his Orthopædic Establishment, 33, Jernyn-street.

Shortly will be published,
A TREATISE on Skin Diseases, and all
Cutaneous Affections arising from Functional Derangement of
the Digestive Organs, degenerated State of the Blood, or other causes.
By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal London College of Sur-
geons, late Assistant-Surgeon to the Hon. E. I. C. S., Physician to the
Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.
With numerous cases, showing the author's successful treatment of
Cutaneous Diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting
treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the
skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.
Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until Two o'clock, at his residence,
33, Fitzroy-square.

MRS. G. J. BAYNES'S Illustrated Series
of elegant little Publications for the WORK-TABLE, Eight in
number, all 6d. each, or 8d. post free.
This popular Writer's Works (which, for accuracy of directions or
novelty of designs, are unrivalled) may be had of every Bookseller, Sta-
tioner, and Berlin Wool and Fancy Depôt in the United Kingdom; or
of the Author, by forwarding eight post-heads for each little volume.
A Prospectus may be had on application.
Mrs. G. J. Baynes embraces the present opportunity of returning her
grateful thanks to the Ladies of the United Kingdom for the numerous
post orders received; and begs to assure them that every attention shall
be paid, as hitherto, to their favours.
Public Library, and Fancy Depôt, 60, Windmill-street, Gravesend.

THE Ladies' Paletot, introduced by
Messrs. J. and J. HOLMES, has received the most distinguished
and general patronage; its elegance and simplicity, combined with its
great novelty, have rendered it the perfection of the season. They also
claim particular attention to their vast collection of INDIA, FRENCH,
and BRITISH SHAWLS, for which their house has long been pre-
eminently noted.—FOREIGN and BRITISH SHAWL EMPORIUM,
171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

THE Great Selling Off at Brooks's, in the
Borough.—Crowds have visited the Warehouses the last few days.
For this and next week's SALE the LINENS are now ready. Irish
linens, 26 yards for 12s. 6d.; finest qualities, 26 yards for 22s. 6d., regu-
larly marked 1s. 9d. the yard; linen sheetings, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the pair,
those at 8s. 6d. being nearly three yards wide; damask tablecloths, two
yards square, 2s. 6d. each; fine damask, three yards long, each 5s. 6d.;
7s. 6d.; five yards long, superior damask, 12s. to 15s. each; damask
table napkins, 4s. to 6s. the dozen; a large lot of the finest damask,
yard square, at 11s. 6d. the dozen, worth one guinea; huckabacks, all
linen, 3s. 9d. the dozen yards; traycloths, 6s. the dozen; with every
description of linens for household purposes, all at the same reduction.
As these premises are to be rebuilt, the whole must be cleared out in a
few weeks; and, in order to force sales at the present time, immense and
unusual reductions will be made.—T. Brooks and Co., 106, High-street,
Borough, one door from King-street, and three minutes' walk from the
Railway terminus, London-bridge.

EALING School, Middlesex.—Dr. Nicholas,
in returning thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has
met with during the several years he has been entrusted with the care
and education of Young Gentlemen, begs leave to announce that the
house he has erected, in the same village in which this School has
been for more than a century established, and conducted by descending
branches of the same family, is now ready for the reception of Pupils, on
their usual reassembling on Tuesday, Feb. 1.—Prospectuses may be had
on application.

A PARISIAN Lady, known to several re-
spectable families in London, will be happy to give MORNING
LESSONS IN FRENCH to persons who have made some progress in
that language.
Inquiries may be made of Mr. Dixon, 18, Brownlow-street, Holborn,
who will give the necessary information.

RODWELL'S Christmas and New Year's
POLKA is published by E. Ransford, Charles-street, Soho-square,
and may be had of all Musicians.
This Polka is full of Mr. Rodwell's peculiar melodical talent.

FOR Five Shillings, free by Post, One
HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL PLATES from the ANNUALS, all
different and fine impressions of landscapes, figures, portraits, &c.,
adapted for albums, scrap-books, screens, or fancy purposes. Forming
an elegant and most acceptable present. Forwarded free immediately
on receipt of post-office order. JAMES RYLANDS, Print Warehouse,
174, Strand. Two Hundred all different, free for 8s. 6d.

THE IMMEDIATE PERUSAL OF NEW BOOKS.
Hookham's Library, 15, Old Bond-street, established 1764.
BY a moderate Subscription to this Library
may be secured the right to the IMMEDIATE PERUSAL OF ANY
NEW PUBLICATION WHEN REQUIRED, whether of History, Novels,
Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c., in English, French, or Italian.
Country Subscribers are supplied liberally, and with as little delay
as possible.

HOOKHAM'S LIBRARY,
15, Old Bond-street, opposite Stafford-street.

WINTER Novelties for Ladies.—For-
warded free upon receipt of eighteen postage stamps, the **IDA**
SELF-ADJUSTING BONNET PRESERVER, hand-crochet worked
with the finest shaded Berlin wool. It requires no tie or trimming, but
from the shape and elastic quality of the wool fits closely to the head,
and forms either a bonnet-cap or warm and comfortable morning house-
cap.

Forwarded free upon receipt of thirty stamps, the **D'AUMALE**
DEMI-OPERA CAP, crochet worked with shaded Berlin wool, trimmed
with a rosette and three fans in wool, and one fan continued at the back
as a band, forming the most elegant headdress for the theatre or even-
ing parties.

Forwarded free upon receipt of thirty stamps, the **FLORENCE**
WINTER COLLAR, crochet worked in Berlin wool in shades, and
trimmed with satin ribbon; quite new, and one of the prettiest and
most elegant winter collars ever seen.

DRESSER ROGERS, Manufacturer of Knitted and Crochet Goods,
Wholesale and Retail Berlin House, 101, Borough, London.

TWO Large Drapery Stocks Now Selling

AT
MORRISH AND CO.'S,
LINWOOD-HOUSE,
LEICESTER-SQUARE.
The Stock of **MR. W. R. GRIMWOOD, 47, CRANBOURNE-**
STREET, and the remaining Portion of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
Of **J. and T. ROBERTSON, LEEDS.**

The Stock of **MR. W. R. GRIMWOOD** consists principally of
MOURNING GOODS,
of the most superior fabric and sterling character, for which he had
become so justly celebrated.

This has been purchased at 75 per cent. less than cost, and will be sold
at corresponding prices.

The remaining portion of the Bankrupt Stock of **J. and T. ROBERTSON,**
LEEDS, contains some

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
in Silks, Shawls, Furs, Cloaks, Blankets, Linens, Flannels, Ribbons,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.; and, as the whole must be cleared in a few
weeks, they have been marked accordingly.

Observe! **F. E. MORRISH AND CO.,**
Linwood-house, Leicester-square.

LIVERPOOL and Lancashire Art-Union,

for 1848, upon precisely the same plan as the London Art-Union,
authorised by Act of Parliament, to be drawn at the Concert-hall,
Liverpool, early in the Spring of 1848.—The Prizes on this occasion
will consist of upwards of Twenty first-class Pictures; amongst them
will be found the well-known Picture of the Shipbuilder, by Rembrandt,
imported by Mr. Haywood; this has been put by the Committee at the
small and nominal sum of £1500. The beautiful piece of Sculpture, by
S. Manning, Esq., of Prometheus Chained to the Rock (the model of
which gained the artist the gold medal); this also is valued at £1500.
For description and plate see "Art-Union Journal" for August, 1847.
Two fine Pictures, by Brocki, of the Repose and Little Brother (painted
expressly for this Art-Union, which have been engraved in the first
style of Art by Gambart, Junin, and Co.), will be presented to the Sub-
scribers. The other Twenty Prizes will be drawn for in sums of from
£50 to £200 each, the drawers having the privilege of selecting their
own prizes from four of the first exhibitions of modern artists, viz.,
London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. Subscribers' Tickets
10s. each, with choice of either of the Engravings. For Tickets and
further information apply to the Secretaries, Mr. G. Whitley, 6, Fins-
bury-square, London; Mr. John Kenworthy, 28, Union-street, Liver-
pool; or any of the local agents. Post-office orders sent to either of the
Secretaries will be promptly attended to. Booksellers or carvers and
gilders, &c., desirous of becoming agents, will please to apply imme-
diately.—Liverpool, December 1, 1847.

TO Ladies of Taste.—The Boudoir, or

Montpensier Robe à Déjeuner, facsimile from the Royal Trousseau
can only be obtained in its pristine, elegant, and degagée style (for
grotesque imitations have appeared) in the Ladies' India and Wedding
Outfit Department, T. HUGHES and CO., 203, Regent-street, in prints,
muslins, choice de laine, printed flannels, and Foulard silks. Choice
linen, &c. Infants' robes, unique equestrian requisites, gauntlets, &c.
Country letters enclosing a stamp replied to.

LADIES' Morning Wrappers, 5s. 6d. each!

fashionably made, and colours guaranteed.—The Manufacturer
begs leave to call the attention of the Public to a general Stock of
Goods connected with the **BABY-LINEN and OUTFITTING TRADES.**
At the request of Ladies, catalogues may be forwarded on receipt of a
postage stamp. List No. 1 describes articles adapted for Infants, with
quotations of prices, including Long Scotch Robes, from 3s. to 5 guineas
each. Nos. 2 and 3 consist of goods necessary for Young Ladies
and Gentlemen from two to eight years, including a quantity of Long-
cloth Drawers, neatly made, at 6s. 6d. the dozen. Nos. 4 and 5 comprise
Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, adapted for either hot or
cold climates.

Parents who prefer seeing their Children's Dresses fitted on prior to
purchasing can select from a stock of Frocks and Petticoats, which
number upwards of one thousand, commanding all the best and newest
designs.

At **DOBSON'S Baby-Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 127, High-**
street, Borough.

Ladies' Flannel Gowns, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., &c.
N.B. Orders executed with neatness and punctuality.

MOURNING.

COURT, Family, and Complimentary.—The

Proprietor of the **LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WARE-**
HOUSE begs respectfully to remind Families whose bereavements
compel them to adopt Mourning Attire, that every article (of the very
best description) requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning may be
had at his Establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family
Mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the Mourning
required will ensure everything necessary for the occasion being
sent immediately, either in town or into the country, and on the most
reasonable terms.

N.B. As both Milliners and Dressmakers are constantly employed in
making up articles in Crape (at all times difficult), superiority in mode
and unusual neatness may be relied on.

The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251,
Regent-street. **W. C. JAY, Proprietor.**

MANTLES for the Season, of first-rate

excellence, in velvet, satin, and tartan materials, including all
the requisites for mourning apparel, and in an equal degree the varieties
in demand for ladies who are not necessarily in black.

The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247, 249, and 251,
Regent-street. **W. C. JAY, Proprietor.**

THE Millinery Department of the London

General Mourning Warehouse is replete with a beautiful assort-
ment of Modes in Bonnets, Morning and Dress Caps, Headdresses,
Flowers, Evening Dresses, &c. &c., and a variety of novelties suited for
the carriage or promenade.
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. **W. C. JAY, Proprietor.**

SOUVENIRS in Hair, Manufactory, 41,
Rathbone-place.—The new elastic Hair Bracelets, that are secure without snaps, preventing the possibility of being lost off the arm, with an immense variety of other new and recherche Pattern Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Chains, Crosses, Pins, Studs, &c., manufactured on the premises by B. LEE, Artist in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, securing to all who supply their own hair the certainty of having the same returned, executed in the first style of fashion and elegance, at moderate charges. Devices of Feather Wreaths, Bouquets, Tombs, &c.—Patterns sent to any part of the kingdom.

"IF I HAD NOT SEEN I WOULD NOT HAVE BELIEVED IT."

THIS Expression is invariably used by
Persons who have witnessed the Extraordinary Cures from the application of **DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT** in desperate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofulous Affections, Chills, &c.

Its wonderful power and efficacy since its introduction into this country (only a few months since) will be discovered on the perusal of the many Testimonials forwarded to Mr. Durkee, and which may be seen on application to Messrs. H. Preston and Sons, Wholesale Agents, 94, Smithfield-bars, and all respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

MR. CLARKE'S Tincture for instantaneously curing the TOOTHACHE, price 2s. 9d. Also, Mr. CLARKE'S **LIQUID SUCCEDANUM**, for persons stopping their own Teeth without turning them black, price 2s. 9d. Also his **LOTION** for Strengthening and Purifying the Gums, and creating a beautifully sweet Breath, price 2s. 9d. Any of the above articles can be sent by post on receipt of a post-office order to JOHN CLARKE, Surgeon-Dentist, 24, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. A single tooth to a complete set fitted without pain on his new system, which has procured him the approbation of Sir James Clarke, Bart., and Dr. Locock.

TEETH.—Mr. Edw. Lukyn, Dentist, 35,
New Broad-street, City, formerly with Mr. Thomas Bell, invites attention to his beautiful, simple, and painless method of supplying Artificial Teeth, perfect in mastication, correct in speech, are indestructible, restore the features, do not discolour, and free from all unpleasantness. So confident is E. Lukyn of success, that he undertakes cases, however intricate, even where others have failed, allowing a fair trial. Forceps used in extracting, Gold in stopping, the only pure and faithful remedy. Teeth cleaned without acids, and all operations pertaining to Dental Surgery carefully and successfully performed.
Read E. Lukyn's Treatise on the Teeth, a safeguard against imposition, obtained gratis at his residence, or through post on receipt of eight stamps.

LIQUID Enamel.—The Liquid Enamel, for STOPPING DECAYED TEETH without pain, is a combination of those substances of which, according to the most recent analysis, the **NATURAL TEETH** are composed, and its successful application for many years by Mons. DE BERRI, the inventor, proves it unrivalled for its efficacy in restoring decayed teeth, and preventing toothache. Artificial Teeth, on a new and infallible principle, supplied by Mons. De Berri, who also REMODELS OLD SETS; and those persons who already wear artificial teeth, but wish to avail themselves of the most recent improvements, can have a new set constructed, and a liberal allowance will be made for those already in use. **TERMS AS IN PARIS**, where the charges are considerably lower than in England.
29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.—At home from ten till six.

EPILEPTIC Fits.—M. Le Mesurier and
Co. have the pleasure distinctly to assert that they have never failed in completely eradicating this distressing malady, and restoring their patients to perfect health.
* * Testimonials may be seen, and most satisfactory personal references are permitted. Consulting hours, from ten to one o'clock, except by appointment. To extend to suffering humanity the great benefits resulting from their inestimable medicinal discovery, M. LE MESURIER and Co. make no charge for consultation, and written applications from the country will be answered free.
3, Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square, London.

A SURPRISING Cure of a Bad Cold, that
had settled on the Lungs, by **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**.—Jane Kruger, residing at 33, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, was reduced to a mere skeleton, owing to a violent cold, so that her liver and lungs had become dangerously affected. When she last attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital, her mother was told by a medical gentleman "that he scarcely thought she would live to reach home." Her father then, as a forlorn hope, commenced rubbing her chest and loins with Holloway's Ointment, and gave these famous Pills twice a day, which, to the surprise of all, saved the child's life.—Sold by all Venders of Medicines throughout the civilized world; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

PURE Castor Oil. Administered by means
of the **PATENT CAPSULES**.
This valuable Medicine can now be taken by persons of delicate habits without their experiencing that nausea which is so often an obstacle to its being administered at all. A small quantity of the Castor Oil is enclosed in a flexible capsule or envelope, formed of thin membrane. One, two, or more of these Capsules constitute a dose, according to age and other circumstances. They are swallowed without any difficulty, and are wholly tasteless. Other medicines of a nauseous kind are equally capable of being thus pleasantly taken when enveloped in the membranous capsule. These capsules may now be had of Evans and Lescher, Patentees, London; and of John Bell, Squire, Sanger, Oxford-street; Waugh, Regent-street; Dinneford, New Bond-street; Butler, Lucas, Jackson, Cheapside; Johnston, Cornhill; Stamper, Leadenhall-street; Baildon, 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh; and of all chemists and medicine venders throughout the kingdom.
* * Ask for the Patent Flexible Capsules.

A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
INFLUENZA, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTIONS, and all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—**SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR**, carefully prepared from the Recipe of the late C. Spencer, Surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly celebrated as the most successful practitioner in all Pulmonary Affections.
The Pulmonic Elixir was originally prepared by the late Mr. Spencer, whose signal success in dispensing it can have the ready testimony of thousands who have experienced its efficacy. The receipt is now solely known to the present proprietors, who purchased it from the widow of the inventor. The two great characteristics of the Elixir are, the allaying of all irritation in the delicate and susceptible coating of the throat and chest; and the imparting of tone and vigour to the respiratory organs, whereby they are enabled to discharge their functions freely, and thus to overcome all difficulty of breathing arising from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere, and to throw off those insidious attacks which too often lay the groundwork of Consumption. For all temporary and local affections, such as Wheezing, Irritation of the Throat, Hoarseness of Voice, and Influenza, the Pulmonic Elixir gives instant relief; while in more Chronic Disorders, as periodical Coughs or inveterate Asthma, it is equally efficient, though, of course, requiring a little more perseverance in the use of the medicine.
Innumerable cases of well-attested cures have been received by the Proprietors, and may be had of all Medicine Venders.
CAUTION.—Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine must observe that on each bottle are the words, "Spencer's Pulmonic Elixir," and that each wrapper has a facsimile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co."
Prepared only by T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Barelay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Sanger and Co., Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Medicine Venders in the kingdom. In bottles at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.
* * The bottles at 2s. 9d. contain nearly three small.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps, and by
return, and post free, you will get a handsome **TEASPOON** of **C. WATSON'S** solid **ALBATA PLATE**, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; therefore, the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon.
Address, C. Watson, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

CLOSE of Holidays.—Now that the season
of annual festivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools to be reinstated by the busy throng of youthful aspirants, the personal comfort and attractions of whom become naturally an object with friends and relatives of great solicitude, ROWLAND'S **MACASSAR OIL**, for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the hair; ROWLAND'S **KALYDOR**, for improving the skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and ROWLAND'S **ODONTO**, for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums, are universally considered indispensable in the requisite accompaniments of the decorative repository. The august patronage conceded by all the Sovereigns of Europe to these creative renovating specifics, and confirmation, by experience, of their infallible efficacy, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.
* * Beware of spurious imitations!!! Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "ROWLANDS'," and the wrapper of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus—
A. ROWLAND & SON.

Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges.—
Old Kent-road, Oct., 1847.
Sir,—Will you have the kindness to send me as soon as possible a 2s. 9d. tin of **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES**. I have had a 1s. 1d. box, and have found them very valuable in giving a clearness to the voice, to which I have been a stranger for some time. No singer or public speaker should be without them; they assist the voice materially. I send 3s. 3d. Post-office stamps; you can send them by the Parcel Delivery Company. Please to let me have them as soon as possible.
I remain yours, &c.,
F. CUNNINGHAM.
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

ONE Dose Relieves!—One Box Cures.—Dr.
BABINGTON'S MEDICATED JUJUBES, for coughs, colds, influenza, soreness of the chest, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, agues, fevers, sore throat, hoarseness, whooping-cough, asthmatic, rheumatic, and consumptive complaints. 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes, post-free 1s. 2d. or 2s. 10d.
Retail at 150 and 63, Oxford-street; 74, St. Martin's-lane; 35, Piccadilly; 390, Strand; 63, Fleet-street; 83, Borough; 68, Cornhill; 78, Gracechurch-street; 326, Holborn; 18, Shoreditch; 94, St. John-street-road; and all Chemists. Agents for **MADAME MALIBRAN'S VOICE PASTILLES**, which effectually cure all diseases of the throat, voice, &c.—Read this:—
"Dated Clairville-cottage, Old Brompton, June 22, 1847.
"Mr. Miles Doughty.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in confirming, as far as my experience extends, the testimony already so general in favour of your pastilles.
(Signed) "JENNY LIND."
The 150th Testimonial to this delightfully-flavoured Lozenge.
1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Agents, Noverre and Co., 112, Murray-street, New North-road, London.

PURE NERVOUS OR MENTAL COMPLAINTS CURED ONLY
BY THE REV. DR. WILLIS MOSELEY.
PURE Nervous or Mental Complaints were
never cured by any with certainty till Dr. Willis Moseley cured himself, and he is the only person now who can cure Mental Diseases, as certainly as bodily are cured by other persons. Dr. W. M. has been in the habit of doing this for thirty years, and out of 15,000 applicants, including 25 Physicians and Surgeons, Nobles, Noblesse, M.P.'s, Admirals, Generals, Barristers, Clergymen, Tradesmen, &c., in the last 15 years, knows not twenty un cured, who have followed his advice. Depression of spirits, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fears, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity itself, are most speedily removed by the extra means of cure at his house, and with no less certainty, but not so soon, at their own. Means of cure sent to all parts.
A NEW PAMPHLET FOR NOTHING, with cases, testimonials, symptoms, cures, &c., will be sent to any address, and franked home, if one stamp is enclosed; and also his **TWELVE CHAPTERS**, called by Professor Savage, surgeon, "The best book on Nervousness," if 16 stamps are sent.
At home from 11 to 3.—18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
PARR'S Life Pills, a mild, safe, and most
effective cure of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Constiveness, &c. &c. Their composition is truly excellent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recoveries from protracted disease, &c., they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when emaciated by disease.
Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system is daily manifested to the Proprietors, by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous Testimonials forwarded by those who have proved their efficacy.
The following, with many others, has been received:—Communicated by Mr. GAMIS, Yeovil:—
"Sir,—Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable efficacy of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, I feel much pleasure in stating the following cases for the encouragement of others.
"Medicine Warehouse, Yeovil.
"E. A. An elderly gentleman came for a second box of **PARR'S PILLS**, and with pleasing astonishment said, 'These are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to keep them by me: they are the best remedy for the Piles I have ever tried.'
"P. G. Another person, aged 76, affirmed that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Bilious Complaint, **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** stand unequalled, and emphatically said it was the best aperient medicine extant.
"These are but few amongst the many testimonials that I have received of the good effects of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS** for all disorders of the Head and Stomach, and particularly for all Rheumatic Complaints.
"P. S. You will forward me, as usual, one gross of **PARR'S**, and also a case of **SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR**.
This medicine, the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing, &c. &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in white letters on a red ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted on the wrapper; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the world.

THE Toilet of Beauty furnishes innume-
rable proofs of the high estimation in which **GOWLAND'S LOTION** is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts 8s. 6d.

COLD Feet.—Pope and Plante, 4, Waterloo-
place, Pall-mall, manufacture the improved **ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS** for ladies, which are drawn on without lacing or buttoning, and afford comfort and neatness without pressure. They are made in silk and cashmere suitable for home, the carriage, or promenade, and can be forwarded in a letter. Also every description of the best Water Hosiery of Merino Wool, Australian, real Cashmere, and other choice wools in stockings, socks, and under clothing.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and
FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.
"In loss of health, the joys of life take wing,
Nor rank—nor wealth—their wonted pleasures bring;
But e'en the sharpest of our sickened hours
May yet be soothed by Physic's healing powers."
To relieve the digestive organs from oppression—to allay spasm—to strengthen the stomach—to restore the liver to its regular and healthy action—and to tranquillize the nervous system by removing the various sources of irritation, Mr. **COCKLE'S PILLS** stand pre-eminent.
Observe.—The genuine have the words "James Cockle, Apothecary," engraved in white letters on the Government stamp.

COUGHS and Influenza.—Dr. Babington's
MEDICATED JUJUBES, for coughs, colds, agues, fevers, influenza, whooping-cough, rheumatism, sore throat, loss of voice, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, wheezing and soreness of the chest, hoarseness, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. This pleasant and sovereign remedy cleanses, soothes, strengthens, and heals the lungs, and gives that support to the constitution so essential in all pulmonary affections. **ONE DOSE RELIEVES! ONE BOX CURES!!** 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d. Retail at 150 and 63, Oxford-street; 35, Piccadilly; 390, Strand; 63, Fleet-street; 326, Holborn; 68, Cornhill; 83, Borough; 78, Gracechurch-street; 18, Shoreditch; 94, St. John-street-road; Agents for **MADAME MALIBRAN'S VOICE PASTILLES**. Read this in addition to the testimonial of June 22, 1847:—
"Mademoiselle Jenny Lind requests Mr. Doughty will send her, packed for travelling, six 11s. boxes of his Pastilles, which she continues to find unequalled for the throat and voice. Oct. 1, 1847."
1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. boxes; post-free, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. Wholesale Agents—Leopold Noverre and Co., 112, Murray-street, New North-road, London.

CABBURN'S Oil and Pills for Rheumatism,
Gout, Pains in the Limbs, &c.—Germany.—"Bazendon Castle, September 14, 1847.—Mecklenburg Schwerin. To Mr. Cabburn. Sir,—For some years past the Count Hahn has, when suffering from an attack of gout, always had recourse to your oil, and at all times found much relief; therefore, to ensure its being genuine, the Countess requests you will send, without delay, one of your largest-sized bottles; and for reference apply to—Tattersall, Esq., Hyde-park-corner. I am, sir, your obedient servant, S. Richter." F. Dutton, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Agent at Rotterdam, has favoured Mr. C. with the particulars of extraordinary relief experienced by Mrs. Dutton, in a severe and protracted affliction of sciatic rheumatism, which had baffled all medical efforts, including some of the waters and baths of Germany, on their route to which, fortunately, was strongly recommended the use of Mr. Cabburn's Oil, by Captain and Mrs. Palmer, of the 17th Lancers. The particulars of the above case, with recommendations from one of the Auditor Generals, also General Andree, Captain De Butts (son of General De Butts), likewise other officers of distinction, at Madras and various parts of India, may be known at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, 1, King's-cross, London, where the Oil may be had in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.; and the Pills in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also of all respectable patent medicine venders.

BY Command of her Majesty's Government.
—I, **WILLIAM GRIMSTONE**, Sole Inventor and Manufacturer of the celebrated Eye Snuff, manufactured of British Herbs only, under the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1825, do hereby acquaint all wholesale and retail venders and consumers that the Commissioners of Stamps have commanded that in future all canisters bearing the label as corrected by their late solicitor, Mr. Godfrey Sykes, in the year 1827, shall have a medicine-duty stamp affixed upon each canister. That the above order has been issued in consequence of the undoubted and proved curative qualities of this herbaceous eye snuff in all cases of disease affecting those delicate organs, the eye, the ear, and the head. In consequence of the above order, each and every canister of Grimstone's Eye Snuff bears the Government Stamp. The price is now 9d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 7d., 4s. 6d., 9s., and 17s. 6d.; but for the better accommodation of the consumers the dealers can be supplied with Grimstone's Herbaceous Snuff, at wholesale prices, with boxes or bladders of 10 lb. and upwards, so that it may be sold at 6d. per ounce loose by the venders. The Eye Snuff forwarded through the post for money orders only. A 2s. 7d. canister will cost 3s. 6d., postage and stamp included. To William Grimstone, Herbery, Highgate.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S Fluid Magnesia.
Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.
Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of **DR. MURRAY'S INVENTION**—"Fellucid Solution of Magnesia.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."
Mr. Mayo.—"It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."
Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea-sickness."
Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."
Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potash.
Drs. Every Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, deputy inspector of hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.
Sir Humphry Davy testified that this Solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalis, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.
With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.
Physicians will please specify **MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA** in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.
Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.
* * The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.
N.B. Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

THE RECENT FIRE IN BURLINGTON ARCADE.

It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of a very serious fire in one of the favoured resorts of the fashionable loungers at the West-end. Our artist has succeeded in producing a faithful representation, and which we accordingly submit to our readers' observation, to convey a more striking idea of the fearful scene. The Burlington Arcade, which was erected upwards of twenty years ago on the Devonshire estate in Piccadilly, was one of the first of the more modern improvements in street architecture which have added of late years so much to the beauty and appearance of the metropolis. In character it approaches somewhat to the Eastern bazaars, a glass roof, however, protecting the passage between the rich and elegant shops from the inclemency or rains of our climate. This sufficient but frail covering has suffered considerably, as might be expected, from the ravages of the fire and the exertions made to subdue it. The following, however, is the account of the damage sustained by various houses in the arcade:—

"On Saturday morning last, shortly before five o'clock, the inhabitants of the Burlington-arcade were suddenly aroused from their slumbers by the outbreak of a fire of a serious character in the centre of that fashionable place of business. The flames began in the house numbered 14, in the tenure of Mr. Russell, a walking-stick-dealer, and was discovered by the night porter, who, whilst standing at the Burlington-street end of the arcade, noticed smoke pouring forth from the building. He immediately ran to the premises, when he saw flames issuing through the aperture in the front door. He shouted "Fire!" and knocked violently at the shutters. Whilst so doing, the inmates, who had been asleep, appeared at the upper window. The porter told them to get upon the roof, and he would assist them through the next house. They did as requested, but before they had time to reach the adjoining building flames shot upwards, apparently from the basement, and nearly suffocated them. By a desperate effort, however, they succeeded in getting into the house of Mr. Jeffs, the bookseller, next door. By the time they had done so the building from the basement to the roof presented one immense sheet of fire, and it became apparent that the work of devastation would not be confined to one house. The fire speedily broke through the skylights of the arcade, and ascended so high that the district was rendered as light as at noon. With all possible expedition the engines of the parish and County-office attended. The fire by this time had assumed such an alarming aspect that the whole arcade seemed doomed to destruction. A strong body of police came up and kept the crowd from filling the entrances to the blazing property, and numerous engines of the London brigade and West of England-office quickly reached the scene of conflagration. Before, however, the engines could be called into operation the flames had communicated to the house opposite, belonging to Mr. Beaumont, ladies' shoe-



BURLINGTON ARCADE AFTER THE FIRE.

maker, which was soon in a general blaze; from thence they travelled to the premises known as the Civet Cat, belonging to Mr. Morral, jeweller and fancy stationer. The firemen, who were well supplied with water, carried the branches of their engines down the arcade from each entrance, and by that means they were enabled to meet the flames at both points. Notwithstanding, however, that they exerted themselves to the utmost, the conflagration continued progressing, and the houses numbered severally 12, 13, and 58, one after the other, became ignited. The inmates, many of them, were unable, from the intense heat and the dense smoke which was confined by the glazed skylight, to ascertain whether their own habitations were on fire or not. They, therefore, rushed out in their nightclothes, and were running about in a state of the most painful excitement. About fifteen minutes after the first discovery was made, the roof of Mr. Russell's premises fell in, and then the flames shot up higher than they had previously done. The firemen, nothing daunted, continued at their posts, and, mounting the roof of the arcade, they were enabled to prevent the flames from extending further from the outside. Whilst that was going on outside, the firemen kept pouring torrents of water into the lower parts of the burning property. This had the desired effect, for, although the flames were not extinguished, it became manifest that no further destruction of buildings would ensue. The following is a summary of the damage done:—No. 14, Mr. Russell, walking-stick-maker. The building burned down and contents destroyed. Insurance on stock and furniture not known.—Nos. 12 and 13, Mr. Perry, hairdresser and perfumer. Front of premises burned, plate glass broken, contents damaged by fire.—No. 15, Mr. Jeffs, foreign bookseller. Front of building burned, and stock in trade injured by fire and water.—No. 59, Mr. Beaumont, ladies' shoemaker.

Shop and contents destroyed; the first floor burned out and roof off. Insured in the Imperial Fire-office.—Nos. 60 and 61, Mr. Morral, fancy jeweller and stationer (the Civet Cat). Front windows burned, and contents seriously damaged by fire. Contents supposed to be insured in the Sun-office.—Nos. 62 and 63, Samuel Christmas, hatter and furrier. Contents damaged by removal and breakage. Insured in the Globe Fire-office.—No. 58, Mr. Buhl, bootmaker. Front burned, the plate glass demolished, and contents extensively damaged by fire and water.—Nos. 56 and 57, Mrs. Louisa Asser, milliner and haberdasher. Front of premises damaged by fire, and contents by removal and water. Insured in the Globe.—Nos. 16 and 17, Mr. J. T. Campart, hosier and glover. Similar damage to building and contents. Insured in the Atlas-office. The middle of the roof of Arcade burned out. The principal portion of the houses are the property of the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and are insured in the Westminster Fire-office.

PRESENT ASPECT OF TYRE.—What a woful spectacle this once splendid place, which a prophet declares "was very glorious in the midst of the sea," now presents. It was further described as a "renowned city, a stronghold," distinguished for its beauty as well as riches and extensive commerce, since wealth of

every description was not only to be found in it, but the very merchants declared to be equal to "princes;" besides, it was distinguished for the fine artisans, or "cunning men." Our Lord preached in its neighbourhood, and performed the striking miracle of the Canaanitish woman, which, with other striking miracles, had the effect of causing multitudes from other cities along its coast to follow him. Paul also embarked here in the course of his voyage on his divine mission. Misery, wretchedness, and desolation now mark this once truly grand city. Many ruins may be seen under water, where the advantageous site of an unrivalled harbour had raised Tyre to the sovereignty of the seas, and it became the centre of commerce to, and the Royal Exchange of, the whole world! There may also be found rocks on which "fishermen," in the language of Scripture, "spread their nets!" Never shall I forget, when stumbling among its shattered walls, giving way at every step whereon is eternally engraven the malediction of Heaven, how deeply I was impressed with the literal truth and solemn fulfilment of these terrible denunciations of Jehovah directed against it, thus destroying the "stronghold" and mart of nations, and could the only say, O! thou that dwellest on many waters, thine end is come, and the measure of thy covetousness.—*Dr. Rae Wilson on the East.*

We learn from Venice, that on the 12th the remains of the Archduke Frederic, which had been deposited *pro tempore* in the parochial church of St. Francesco, were removed with great pomp to the vault of the ancient church of the Knights of Malta, according to the last will of the illustrious deceased, in the presence of his brothers, the Archdukes Albert and Charles Ferdinand, who went to Venice expressly on this solemn occasion.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Royal Family took walking and pony exercise in the forenoon. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the morning in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Tuesday the royal dinner party at the castle included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, la Marquise de Trazevignes; the lady in waiting of the Duchess of Kent; Viscount Palmerston, Lord George Lennox, Major de Moerkerke. The band of the royal regiment of Horse Guards attended during dinner. During the morning his Majesty the King of the Belgians left the castle in one of the royal carriages to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore-house. Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, walked in the Home-park. The Countess of Desart went out of waiting, and was succeeded by Viscountess Jocelyn, as lady in waiting on her Majesty.

Lord John Russell arrived at the castle on Wednesday from Richmond-park, accompanied by his lady. The Viscountess Palmerston joined the noble viscount, who is staying at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Earl Spencer, the Lord Steward, was also among the arrivals. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had proposed a shooting party in the forest for Wednesday, but in consequence of the intense cold of the morning the sport was postponed. The King and Queen of the Belgians went in one of the royal carriages to Frogmore, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Their Majesties returned to the castle within an hour.

H.R. MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, Jan. 2.—The Queen Adelaide continues in the enjoyment of excellent health; a decided improvement is perceptible in the condition of her Majesty since her arrival at this salubrious island, and we are assured the services of the royal physician, Sir David Davis, who is staying with the royal household, have not been called into requisition throughout the period which has elapsed since the Dowager Queen left England. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke Bernard and the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, with their family, Princes Edward and Gustavus, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, are all in the possession of health, and daily accompany her Majesty and the members of the Dowager Queen's court in the promenades and the equestrian excursions in the neighbourhood of this beautiful spot. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar returns to England this month, to resume his military duties. The royal circle is occasionally increased by the presence of the captains of the Royal Navy whose respective vessels touch the island, or call for letters and despatches for England. The Prince of the Netherlands has been here for the benefit of his health, and has been a frequent guest. Lord Henry Scott, the youthful son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, has greatly improved by his residence with her Majesty. Her Majesty is beloved by the inhabitants, more especially by the poorer classes, from the simplicity and condescension of her manners, and her truly Christian benevolence. The Dowager Queen and her illustrious relatives, with the usual attendants on her Majesty, regularly attend divine service at the English church; and the Rev. Mr. Hudson performs the usual religious duties to the royal circle. The Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar and Prince Gustavus contemplate leaving for Germany in March; but their movements are dependent on circumstances. The Duchess Ida and the Princesses will remain with the Queen Dowager and return to England with her Majesty early in April. The weather is beautiful in the extreme. There are very few English families resident at Madeira this winter.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, left Kew on Monday morning, to honour the Marquis of Exeter with a visit.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton are entertaining a select circle at Wakefield-lodge. Lady Seaford and the Misses Hardy are among their graces' visitants.

Viscountess Hardinge has arrived at her new residence in Great Stanhope-street, from Penshurst-park. The noble viscount and suite, accompanied by Colonel Wood, are expected to arrive in this country towards the middle of March.

The Lady Augusta Cadogan has arrived in Piccadilly from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Sydney at Frogmal. Her ladyship has since proceeded with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge on a tour of visits to Burleigh and Belvoir Castle.

Sir George Talbot and family have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Bournemouth.

At the close of last week the Duke of Devonshire gave the fourth of a series of grand entertainments at his mansion in Kemp Town. There were present at dinner the Duke and Duchess de Melfort, the Viscount and Viscountess Brabazon, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hard-

ing and Miss Anderson, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Webster. After dinner there was an instrumental concert by his grace's private band. At the conclusion of the concert dancing commenced. Quadrilles: Normandie, D'Albert; Fountain, Coote; Vestale, Bosisso; Pomeroy, Coote; St. George, Tinney; Wilson, Coote; Macbeth, Coote.—Waltzes: Concordia, Strauss; Matilda, Coote; Planet, Tinney; Emmeline, D'Albert; Apollo, Strauss.—Polkas: Clara, Coote; Evelyn, Tinney; Devonshire Polka, composed and dedicated to his grace by Madame Oury.—Galop du Carnaval, with cornet-à-piston obligato, composed and performed by Mr. G. Macfarlane on his patent cornopean. About 100 of the leading fashionables at present in Brighton were invited to the concert and ball. Dancing was kept up until half-past two, when the company retired, the band playing the national anthem.

The Duke of Rutland has received a numerous family circle at Belvoir Castle during the past week.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton are entertaining a select party at Egerton-lodge, Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess Spencer, who have been suffering severely from the prevailing epidemic at Althorp-park, are, we are glad to learn, convalescent. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton, who has been indisposed from the same malady, is much better, and will shortly leave Althorp, and resume her duties at Windsor Castle.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has arrived at Teymouth Castle from Brighton, where the marchioness is still staying.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have been entertaining company at Heron Court.

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and family, arrived in Grosvenor-square at the close of last week from Sandon-hall.

The Earl and Countess Granville have arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle at Castle Howard, from Aldenham Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in Belgrave-square from Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are receiving a succession of visitors at Blenheim Palace.

Lord Robert Pelham Clinton has left Fenton's Hotel to join the distinguished circle assembled at Goodwood-park.

The Hon. Miss Eden, who has been seriously indisposed, is, we are happy to state, much better.

The Earl and Countess Cowper left Stanhope-street on Tuesday for Pansanger.

The Earl of Auckland received a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening at his official residence in the Admiralty.

The Earl Granville has arrived in town.

His Excellency the Danish Minister has been detained in town, owing to the recent unsatisfactory news received from Copenhagen as to the state of the King of Denmark's health.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute are receiving a distinguished circle of visitors at Dumfries-house, Ayrshire.

Lord and Lady Holland received at dinner on Monday evening, at their mansion in Piccadilly, Lord Elphinstone, the Hon. F. Cadogan, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lady Duff Gordon, Mr. Bannerman, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Tufnell, &c. On Tuesday the noble lord and her ladyship received Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Lady Davy, the Hon. F. Cadogan, Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Luttrell.

Leamington is filled with company. The annual ball in aid of the funds of the hospital, which took place at the Assembly Rooms, was attended by 430 persons.

The marriage of the beautiful and accomplished Lady Sarah Hay, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, with the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, eldest son of Lord Delamere, which was to have taken place this month, has been postponed for a short time, owing to the daily expected accouchement of the fair affiancée's sister, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe. Lady Louisa is now in Scotland with her noble mother, whose unwillingness to leave for the south under present circumstances obliges the postponement of Lady Sarah's marriage. The interesting event will, we understand, be solemnized in London at the close of next month.

On Thursday evening, at Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk gave a grand banquet to the mayor, aldermen, and town councillors; and in the evening the duchess held an assembly, for which the "Distin" family were expressly engaged.

The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland purposes leaving Lion-house early in the ensuing month for town. Her grace will occupy her relative's (Sir Watkin William Wynn's) mansion in St. James's-square.

The *Weser Journal* announces the death of Christian, King of Denmark; and although nothing has reached Hamburg officially, the event is generally believed. The death of the King must be regarded as an event of consequence; it gathers importance from the dissensions between the Danish kingdom and her German provinces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BELINDA.—We submit the following recipes for making Pastilles:—Pulverize together two ounces of gum benjamin, half an ounce of storax, a drachm of aloes wood, twenty grains of fine civet, a little sea coal and loaf sugar. Boil the whole in a sufficient quantity of rose-water to the consistency of a stiff paste. If it is desired that the odour of the pastilles should be more powerful, let twelve grains of ambergris be added just before the composition is taken off the fire. The ingredients being thoroughly mixed, the paste may be formed into pastilles in the following manner:—Roll the paste out on a dresser with a rolling-pin, and cut it into pieces about the length of the finger; then roll each of these pieces up in your hand into the shape of a cone, that is, the bottom broader than the top; place each on its broad end, and leave them standing upright to dry.—For making solid Bandeau-line:—Nothing can be better or so well as to take the receipt given before in the *LADY'S NEWSPAPER* for making pomatum, and adding thereto as much isinglass as may be required to produce the stiffening property of bandeau-line. Whilst the ingredients for making the pomatum are being warmed on the fire, add about a quarter of an ounce of isinglass, which will readily dissolve and mix with the rest.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—Gold fish should be kept in glass or porcelain vessels, and it is very requisite that the water they are kept in should be changed twice in every twenty-four hours. They live on bread and duckweed, but the bread alone will be found sufficient.

MAJOR H.—The portrait is an admirable one, and is in the engraver's hands. Will Major H. forward an address? **S. E.**—A good cure, or, rather, an effectual preventive, of chilblains, is, on the first symptoms of their approach to rub the skin well with spirits of turpentine, or with a solution of saltpetre in water. But these remedies must only be applied before they break. After that a plaster composed of soap cerate spread on soft linen may be applied; or, should there be much inflammation, it must be allayed by the application of bread-and-water poultices.

NELLY.—Received.

S. E. S.—The lines are very beautiful. Such a talent should be diligently cultivated.

W. B. J.—By post.

CONSTANCE.—Not at present.

Dr. B. will oblige by sending a list of subjects.

S. M. C.—Cannell coal is obtained from various pits in Lancashire. It ignites with great facility. The term is local.

F. R.—There is no standard work of reference on the subject that we are aware of. It is much needed. Incomparably the best articles are to be found in the *Athenaeum*.

Miss N. shall be attended to.

M. C.—I. We will endeavour to arrange the permission. 2. A circular has been forwarded by the former proprietors.

NAUTA.—Will "Nauta" favour us with an address?

S. T.—The offer shall be submitted.

J. C.—It has already appeared in print.

We have received several letters from subscribers to the "Pictorial Times," reflecting upon us for not fulfilling engagements entered into by the former proprietors of that paper. We distinctly stated, in last week's number of this Journal, that the present proprietors were not bound in any way, nor could they take cognizance of any of the engagements entered into by the former proprietors of the "Pictorial Times," except furnishing papers, free of expense, to parties who had paid their subscriptions in advance. Finally and decisively—we shall certainly not adopt a course unjustifiably illegal, and in the face of a recent act of Parliament.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—Jan. and Feb.					
30 S	1 S. a. Ep. [K. C. M.]	Isaiah 57—Matt. 27	Isaiah 58—1 Cor. 11		
31 M	Hilary Term ends	2 Sam. 1—Matt. 27	Jer. 12—Heb. 11		
1 T	[Day. Fast.	Exod. 10—Mar. 1	Exod. 11—1 Cor. 13		
2 W	Purif. Candlemas	Wisd. 9— ...	2 Wisd. 12— ... 14		
3 T	Blaise.	Exod. 12— ...	3 Exod. 13— ... 15		
4 F		... 14— ...	4 ... 15— ... 16		
5 S	Agatha, V. & M.	... 16— ...	5 ... 17—2 Cor. 1		

NEW MOON; 5th, 1 h. 42 m. morn.—SUN rises at 7 h. 36 m., and sets at 4 h. 53 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.

THE WEEK.

It is difficult to decide what question of public interest has taken the lead in popular discussion during the past week. The case of the "Queen v. the Archbishop of Canterbury," into which the Hampden controversy has subsided, is being argued in the Court of Queen's Bench with unabated ardour. Seldom has a case been heard in which so much ingenuity and learning have been displayed. The main points still remain, however, to be determined, and which are:—The respective powers of the Crown and of the Archbishop before the Reformation; the effect of the statute of Henry the Eighth; and the power of the Crown to issue a *mandamus* to the archbishop and his officials. Endless extracts from divines, and writers upon canon law, have been cited in the course of the argument, but with no other result than to convince us that in former times popes, kings, and

archbishops, as it suited their opportunity, assumed what power they could, and waived it when convenient or politic, but that ultimately, from the circumstances of might favouring in the long run the regal pretensions, a tacit admission for some ages has been given to the actual supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical appointments. The present trial, however, is decidedly a friendly contest, for the advocates of the church's jurisdiction in the matter appear in the name of the Queen, while the assertors of the absolute power of the Crown defend it on behalf of the archbishop. No collision between the Crown and the State can, therefore, have arrived, and, whatever be the results, it is most satisfactory to know that a very important decision will be obtained without public harmony being disturbed in the least.

In the absence of other important matter for comment, we may justly direct attention to the proved efficacy of Mr. Rowland Hill's penny-postage scheme: the number of chargeable letters transmitted by post in 1847 amounting to no less than 322,000,000, or nearly five-fold the number of those in the last year under the old system: only 76,000,000 being posted in 1839.

In Ireland the Special Commission proceeds on its career of retribution; no less than eleven capital convictions having already been secured, and these in the very heart of the disturbed districts. On Monday the court was opened at Clonmel, and the Lord Chief Justice addressed the Grand Jury at considerable length. His lordship recommended the formation in districts and parishes of associations for the preservation of the peace, and which would, at all events, show who were the friends of peace and order, and who were inimical to the well-doing of the country.

In France the Chamber of Deputies have begun the discussion on the address to the throne, but have not arrived at any question of momentous importance. The salons of the Château were opened on Monday evening, the first time since the death of Madame Adelaide. The proceedings were regarded with unusual interest as the King was present. He was suffering slightly from a cough, but his appearance has somewhat restored confidence as regards the state of his health.

A great number of persons are suffering from influenza in Spain. Its ravages are said to be even greater than that of the cholera in 1832. In Madrid especially the mortality is very great, the deaths, at the latest accounts, being 122 per day. Among others, Narvaez has been attacked, besides three others of the Cabinet.

The King of Denmark, it is rumoured, died on the 19th inst., and, though it is not a matter of much political importance as regards Europe at large, the vexed question of the character of the descent of the dukedom of Schleswig and Holstein may, perhaps, occasion some difficulty in the kingdom itself.

To the insurrection in Naples we allude elsewhere. The latest accounts inform us that several thousands of armed peasants had arrived in Palermo, and that the rebellion was becoming general.

THE WINTER AND THE POOR.

In Thursday's report of the proceedings at the Thames Police Court we find it stated that "the applications of poor widows with children, and other deserving objects of charity, have been so numerous during the present trying weather, that the funds of the court are almost exhausted. The sufferings detailed here are heart-rending, especially as regards the poor needlewomen."

Dreadful, indeed, must be the sufferings of those who are unable to procure the necessities of fire, clothing, and food at this inclement season. A committee of ladies, who should make it their business to see that the police poor-boxes are not left destitute of means to allay their sufferings, would discharge an imperative, yet noble, duty. Plentiful as occasions of charity are, magistrates have means of directing its funds to good use, perhaps oftener, and with greater certainty that the persons upon whom assistance is bestowed deserve it, than private individuals. And we trust that neither Mr. Yardley nor any other metropolitan magistrate will have to turn away the suffering applicant for want of that humane interference which is the especial characteristic of women.

THE MURDERS IN IRELAND.

We find in the columns of a morning contemporary the following passage, under the head "Ireland," dated "Jan. 22":—

"In addition to the prisoners (sent forward for trial

to Clonmel), above ONE HUNDRED witnesses, of every description, have also gone down to the commissioners under escorts of police, &c. They were carried on Thursday in large vans. The respectable farmer was huddled together with the INFORMER, we are told, and persons of INFAMOUS CHARACTER!"

Were we to read of large vans of such persons being transmitted to York, to give evidence in cases of life and death, should we be surrendering ourselves to unreasonable misgivings if we doubted lest, in some cases, justice might be a little, and in some wholly, misled? But it is gratifying to think that in England neither INFORMERS nor INFAMOUS CHARACTERS possess that moral influence over our courts to have their testimony worth conveyance in vans or otherwise; nor, if ever they come before them, do our juries regard them as "credible witnesses." English law has a juster notion of the fitting destiny of such individuals; and sends them, not into the witness-box, but to the hulks.

While it is desirable that a stop should be put to the murders in Ireland, that end is not to be obtained by means which may lead to the forfeiture of a single innocent life, because, instead of checking, that would be setting an example of murder. But when we hear of persons of INFAMOUS CHARACTER going to give evidence which is to hang men, and when we reflect also that in one case a reward of £800 was offered for a conviction, we confess we have little faith in the security of the oath which these witnesses must previously take; because perjury is a crime which INFAMOUS PERSONS are not unlikely to commit, especially if they can realize so handsome a sum—for a starving country—as eight hundred pounds by the transaction!

It is a matter to be grateful for, that when a person of bad character comes into the witness-box in England he is not believed; and therefore such witnesses seldom are allowed, by those who get up our prosecutions, to show their dishonest faces before the bench. And if this be, as we think it, an excellent proof of the pure administration of justice in this country, it also furnishes one explanation of that respect which the least cultivated Englishman pays to the laws of his country. Assured of their protection, he readily accords them his obedience. Now, supposing Irish prosecutions to be generally conducted as it appears these special prosecutions at Clonmel are likely to be, would it be worth while to inquire how much of the lawlessness which we deplore in Ireland is the result of admitting INFORMERS and persons of INFAMOUS CHARACTER to swear away the lives of any one who happens to be accused? Such a system would not be badly calculated to shake a population's confidence in the law; and we leave to better judges than ourselves the question, whether the social bond, which we are told is the reciprocation of obedience on the one hand, and protection on the other, being thus broken by the withdrawal of protection, the probable result is not precisely that state of anarchy to suppress which the Irish Special Commission has been appointed.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—Our readers are perhaps not aware that the proprietors of this popular journal have purchased, at great outlay, the copyright of the *Pictorial Times*. The two papers are now amalgamated, and the result is increased attraction and extended circulation. The resources of the two papers being now combined, we have, in addition to the varied and interesting features which characterized the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, a greater amount of pictorial embellishment, besides many other advantages which can only be appreciated by inspecting the journal in its improved form. The contents of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER are of a most unexceptionable kind, rendering it a welcome and elegant companion for the domestic circle. The extensive circulation which this journal now enjoys, and which, we believe, is weekly increasing with a rapidity almost unexampled, is the best proof that its proprietors have exercised unusual tact in occupying a field which, up to the establishment of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, cannot properly be said to have been taken up. It is quite evident, from the many novel features in the number for last week, that the spirited conductors are determined to neglect no feature which can add to the utility and attractiveness of their journal.—*Manchester Examiner*.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Queen of the French held a drawing-room on Monday night. The King appeared well, but coughed a little.

The Bank of France has lately been extremely circumspect in selecting the bills presented for discount, and has refused many from provincial houses. The amount of its discounts, however, since the beginning of the year, has greatly exceeded the average sum.

SPAIN.—The Minister of War has declared that he will not be a party to reducing the army—a declaration deplored by Sanchez Silva.

The Portuguese Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of Baron de Francos Solla to the Department of War, hitherto directed *ad interim* by the Duke of Saldanha. The new Minister is a decided Cabralist. Count de Thomar had refused the post of Ambassador in Paris, and M. Pereira, who sailed on the 9th in the Southampton packet, is to act as Chargé d'Affaires in the French capital. Another guerilla had made its appearance in the province of Beja. On the 8th a military disturbance took place at Lisbon.

Letters from Berne have brought copies of two important documents. The first is the new note addressed by M. Bois le Comte to the President of the Diet, dated Neuchâtel, the 18th January, and the second is the report of the Federal Commissioners sent to the canton of the Valais, addressed to the Vorort, and dated the 12th January. The contents of the former present nothing new to those who have heard or read the late debate on the Swiss question in the Chamber of Peers. It is a mere echo of the speeches of MM. Guizot and de Broglie. The latter is a document of a very important nature. The facts and documents which it discloses establish beyond the possibility of doubt the efforts made by the French Government to protract the civil war in Switzerland by the most lavish promises of aid and intervention made to the insurgent cantons.

Palermo has been in full insurrection. Nine steamers left Naples on the 14th, with 4500 troops, for Palermo. In an attempt to arrest a Sicilian nobleman in the British consulate at Palermo, the arms of England were either torn down or thrown down by accident. Boiling water and furniture were thrown from windows by the people on the troops, even by ladies. The King of Naples was hissed by both boxes and pit at the San Carlo Theatre. The troops were driven from Palermo by thirty thousand citizens in arms, the infantry refusing to act. Further particulars will be found in another column.

From Milan has arrived a copy of a proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, dated January 9, which had been published and placarded at Milan, and which is addressed to the people of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It was received with the utmost coldness. From political revenge the use of tobacco has been totally abandoned throughout Lombardy and the Venetian territories. The revenue by the sale of tobacco produced in 1843, in Lombardy alone, was 6,725,832 Austrian livres, equivalent to about a quarter of a million sterling. The lotteries, which have also been abandoned by the people, produced in the same year 8,200,056 livres, or about 270,000.

At Leghorn the arrests which have taken place, and the results of the searches made in the dwellings of persons concerned in the recent movement, have led to evidence of the existence of an extensive plot, having for its object the triumph of a descendant of a fallen dynasty, and a foreign power is proved to be involved in this affair.

Intelligence from Rome states that Austria had demanded permission to march 30,000 men through the papal dominions to the Neapolitan territories, and that a large number of the cardinals were in favour of consenting to this, but that the Pope peremptorily refused it.

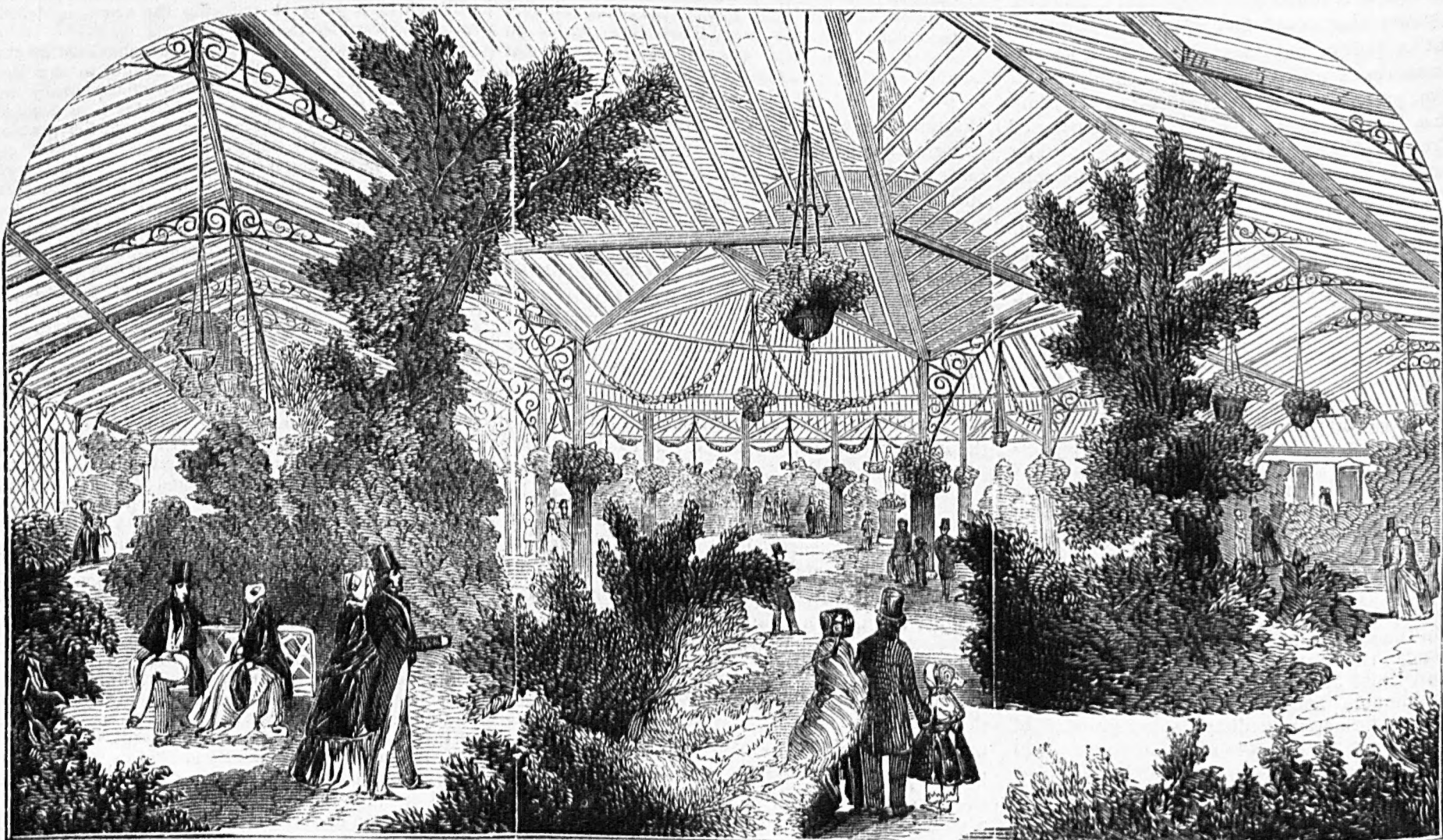
EGYPT.—The Viceroy, his Court, and the foreign Consuls-General, remain at Cairo for the present. The chief object which engages his Highness's attention is the completion of the barage of the Nile.

INDIA AND CHINA.—By express from Marseilles there are letters from India, in anticipation of the overland mail of the 15th ult. The Governor-General was to have embarked at Allahabad for Calcutta on the 27th of November. In the Punjab it was intended to elevate an additional number of Sikh chiefs to the rank of Rajah. This farther division of authority in the Durbar appears to have become necessary from the partial dissensions lately evinced among some of its members, and especially in the degree of jealousy shown to the influence of Tej Singh. Colonel Lawrence was to have left Lahore early in December, to join the Governor-General at Calcutta, and proceed with him to England. Dost Mahomed continued to entertain his former desire to be on good terms with our Government. Respecting Goomsoor, we learn that it had been decided at Calcutta to undertake active measures against the Ungool Rajah, one of the most powerful chiefs in that portion of India, who, although not engaged directly in the Goomsoor disturbances, was suspected, from circumstances lately brought to the notice of Government, to be a secret abettor of the confederation against us. The Indian papers announce the decease at Madras of Lieutenant-General Doveton, G.C.B., the oldest officer of the Madras army, after a career of 64 years in India, during which period this veteran soldier had participated in all the enterprises in which the army of that presidency had been engaged.

CANTON.—Green teas continued to be eagerly sought after at high rates; the demand for America did not abate. Black teas are supported in price and becoming scarce, and no fresh supplies brought to market. SILK.—Shipments falling off, and even fair silk difficult to be obtained; fine continued scarce.

Intelligence from Auckland, New Zealand, has been received, via China, to the 8th of October, at which date all was quiet, and trade progressing with great rapidity.

Latest official information has arrived of the death of the King of Denmark.



THE WINTER GARDEN AT LYONS.

THE WINTER GARDEN AT LYONS.

It would be difficult to select a more interesting subject for ILLUSTRATION than the Jardin d'Hiver; that most elegant of all refinements of luxury, which our Parisian neighbours were the first to introduce on a scale of magnitude, and which is becoming a popular "idea" among ourselves—an idea of which we can confidently announce the proximate and solid fulfilment. We can already anticipate the crowds that would (during such Russian frost-bound weather as the present, for instance) assemble, in a warm and genial atmosphere, amidst flowers, trees, singing-birds, statuary, music à la Jullien, and parasitical "greenery," enshrined in one vast temple of glass!

And shall it be said that Lyons hath preceded London in this "created enchantment"? 'Tis written; for so it really is. Following rapidly on the steps of the Parisian originators, the Lyonesse have established, on the left bank of the Rhone, a true Palace of Flora. The framework is of cast iron, of extraordinary lightness, on which the vitreous glazing is effected throughout its whole extent. Immediately beneath the vast vault, climbing plants innumerable form a transparent network; and below, amidst winding walks covered with finest gravel, the magnolia, azalea, rhododendron, camellia, orange, and other admired subjects of the goddess, distinguish themselves above the crowd of humble and less-esteemed votaries. In connection with this beautiful garden are halls for lectures, salons for conversation, rooms for botanical study, a gymnasium, concert-rooms, and galleries of painting and works of mechanical art. The most exquisite objects of sculpture are disposed among the other attractions of the enclosure; and a charming work is in preparation, from a design by the Count de Niewerkerke, comprising a "dew-fountain," classically enriched, slowly turning, in the centre of the garden. The architect is M. Horeau, who has immortalized himself by this grand undertaking. It is also pleasing to reflect that the success has been most triumphant to the company of proprietors at Lyons—equal, indeed, to that which has attended the greater and more gorgeous establishment in Paris. Glancing at the latter city, our French Correspondent states "there was a ball at the Jardin d'Hiver last week, at which were collected together a fair proportion of beauty and of nobility; but it lacked animation; and, as it has been an annual ball, it wanted the great charm of novelty. It has been usual to take an opportunity of collecting a sum of money for the unfortunate followers and partisans of Charles the Tenth who formed the civil list, and who necessarily lost their incomes when the Monarch resigned his throne; and for this purpose a ball has been given, at which the noblesse of the Fauxbourg St. Germain make a point of recalling the days of their splendour. This year it was determined that it should take place at the new establishment, which, under the appellation of the Jardin d'Hiver, has been formed at an enormous

expense on the Champs Elysées. It is infinitely superior in all its arrangements to the Winter Garden of the Royal Botanic Society in the Regent's-park; and strongly do we recommend the wealthy council of that institution to send over their curator, Mr. Marnock, to see with what taste the hothouses and conservatories are laid out, and how admirably sculpture has been brought to bear upon horticulture, and show to the greatest perfection the exotic beauties of every clime. It is said that a hundred thousand pounds are already laid out upon the Jardin d'Hiver; this, however, is an exaggeration, but still the sum expended has been enormous. The shareholders expect to reap a large profit from it, as so many balls are to be given there during the season. Amongst others, that for the English charitable fund is shortly expected to take place there, when an adequate sum for the support of several destitute persons who are unfortunately detained by debt in that country is expected to be raised." One advantage of the Winter Garden is this, and it should not be lost sight of—that very little alteration will fit it equally for the *délices* of the Summer Promenade, the Floricultural Show, and the Fancy Fair. And, with all these prominent appeals to public encouragement enumerated, we are not surprised to hear that a truly magnificent scheme of the kind is now afloat in this mighty metropolis.

MASSACRE IN CAFFRELAND.

The following distressing news is from the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 20th of November:—

"Wednesday, Nov. 17.

"Information has reached town from Caffreland of the death by the Caffres of five British officers, namely, Captain W. L. Y. Baker, Lieutenant Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the 73rd Regiment; Dr. N. S. Campbell, surgeon of the corps; and Assistant-Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

"From the various accounts which have come in of this distressing affair, we gather, in a connected form, the following details:—

"It seems that the head-quarters camp is on the Komga, about ten miles west of the Kye, Colonel Somerset, with a strong force, being in advance, and in position on the heights commanding the Kye drift, at the usual waggon-road. At the distance of about seven miles from the general's camp there is a conspicuous rock or mountain. The beauties of the country being much spoken of, the ill-fated officers resolved to gratify their curiosity by visiting the spot. On Saturday they started, taking no escort or attendants of any kind, each carrying a double-barrelled gun, more as a precaution than from any apprehension of actual attack. The party on starting were six in number, but, being overtaken by a shower of rain, Lieutenant Littlehales, 73rd Regiment, labouring under a severe cold, resolved, after riding about five miles, to return. It seems that the only approach to the mountain is along a narrow ridge, terminated by a deep and narrow glen, and thence through a valley encumbered with rocks and bush; and it would appear, as far as the traces can be seen, that these officers were permitted to gain the summit of the mountain without molestation. It is pretty evident that all their movements must have been watched.

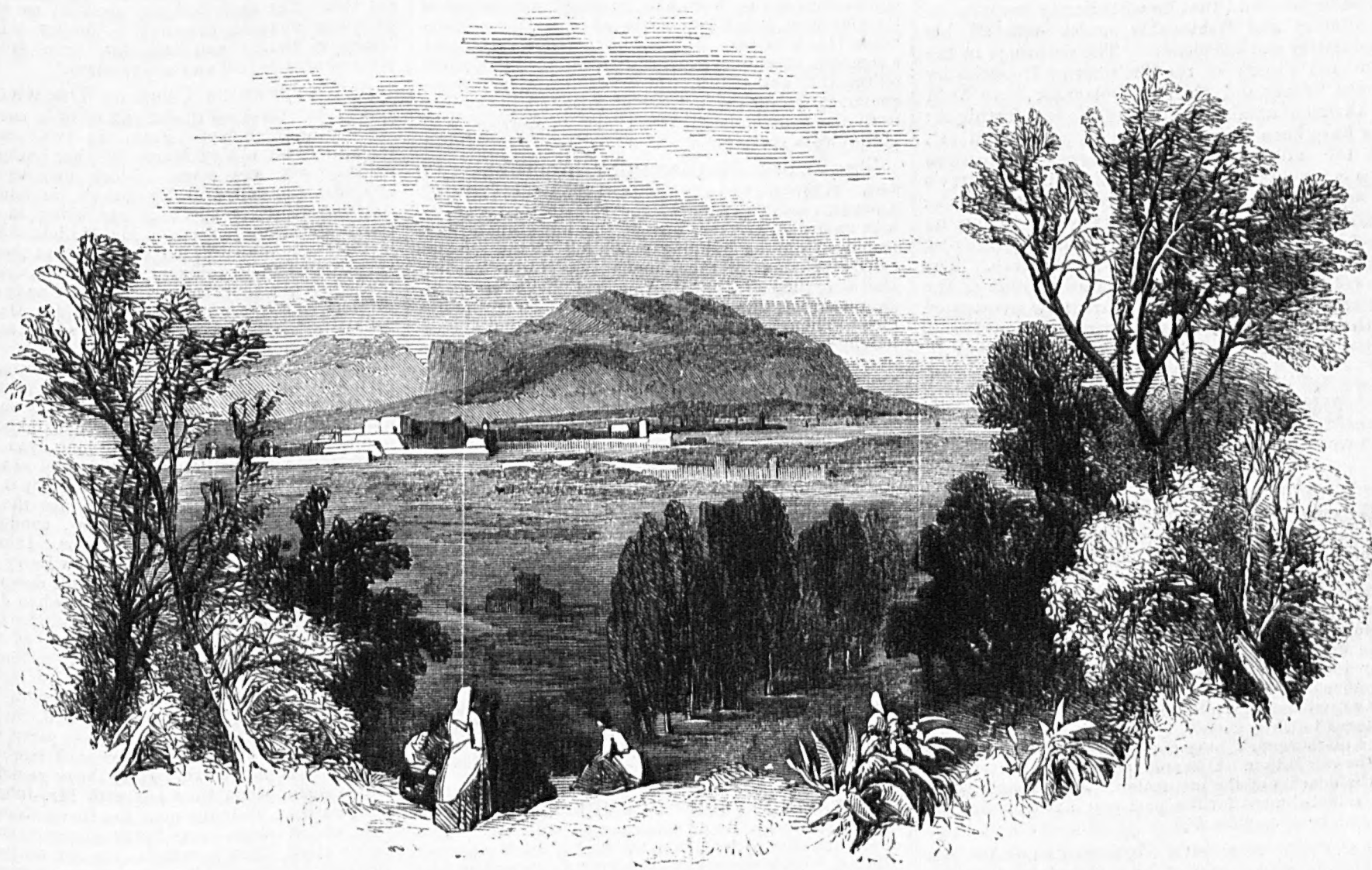
"On Saturday a strong party was ordered to start soon after midnight on a second and renewed search. This force consisted of four companies of the 73rd Regiment, accompanied by Lieutenant Littlehales, to point out the route which he, with the others, had pursued on their way out. Shortly after daylight the objects of their search were discovered, dead, stripped, and savagely mutilated. From appearances it is

conjectured that the unfortunate deceased must have been attacked in passing the valley, but that, on endeavouring to escape, their retreat through the narrow pass at the glen had been completely cut off, and they became easy victims to overwhelming numbers. The spectacle presented was frightful. A letter before us states:—Mr. Burnop had three balls in his head; Captain Baker was stabbed and mutilated in several places. Poor Dr. Campbell must have suffered greatly, the flesh being actually pared from his body. The naked body of Lieutenant Faunt had been apparently flogged with chains. Their eyes had been scooped out, their teeth extracted, and the head of Assistant-Surgeon Loch had been severed from the body and carried away. The latter, it is supposed, was dragged to some little distance from his companions to a smooth flat stone, and there beheaded. All were stripped, and their remains left on the spots where they fell. The dead bodies of two Caffres lay at no great distance, killed, as is assumed, by these officers at the first moment of attack. The poor fellows were buried on Sunday, and there was not a dry eye present, from the general downwards."

"On Sunday morning Colonel Somerset rode over to the general's camp, where he was in time to witness the return of the detachment with the remains of these unfortunate officers; and it was at once determined to scour the country round the scene of this awful tragedy. Orders were immediately despatched to Colonel Somerset's camp for detachments, consisting of 130 Cape Mounted Riflemen under Captain Hare, 300 of Captain Hogg's Levy, and 100 Boers, to move towards the scene of the massacre—an order which was so promptly obeyed that the whole force reached a point a few miles from the general's camp the same night. Here they were joined by 200 of the 73rd, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Sir Harry Darrell, and some Kat River Hottentots—the whole under the guidance of Lieutenant Bissett. The general (Sir George Berkeley), with his staff, joined just before daylight. This force was shortly afterwards divided—100 men of the 73rd under Major Pinckney, and 100 Provisionals under Captain Hogg, moving across the right shoulder of the mountain; while 100 men of the 73rd, under Captain Brown, with 150 of Hogg's Levy, and 100 Kat River Levy, ascended its left shoulder. In the meantime Colonel Somerset, with the Boers, worked to the extreme right, endeavouring to effect the passage of the river below the bend, but which was found to be impracticable, and he then returned to the top of the ridge; while the general ascended the face of the mountain, taking up his position on the summit so as to command a fine and distinct view of all the operations below. From this elevation many hundreds of cattle and Caffres were seen; the latter having taken up a most favourable position in a large bend of the river, forming a peninsula, only accessible by a narrow rocky ridge, to reach which it was necessary to be clamber down some shelving rocks, so precipitous as to be quite impracticable for horsemen. At this point it was seen that the enemy was determined to make a stand; on which the general ordered Lieutenant McDonald, with a party of the Cape Corps, to move rapidly down the face of the mountain, and if possible force the position. This detachment was the first that reached the point, but was soon joined by Capt. Hogg's and Capt. Owen's Provisionals, followed by two companies of the 73rd under Captain Brown, who came up in the finest order, and held the pass while the Provisionals and Cape Corps were scouring the peninsula and skirmishing with the enemy. The Caffres showed great determination, but nothing could resist the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed fearlessly over every difficulty, and drove the enemy before them wherever seen. The results of the engagement were 23 Caffres killed, and at least double that number wounded, while the only casualties on our side were one sergeant of the Provisionals killed, and one troop horse. Upwards of 300 head of cattle, and several guns, were captured from the Caffres, also two of the horses belonging to the deceased officers.

"Colonel Somerset was to attempt the passage of the Kye on the 18th.

"The dates of the murdered officers' commissions are as follows:—Major (there is no captain of the name) W. L. Y. Baker, Nov. 12, 1847; Lieutenant Clarevaux Faunt, July 23, 1842; William Burnop, Ensign and Adjutant, April 23, 1847; Surgeon Neil M. Campbell, M.D., Dec. 8, 1845; and Assistant-Surgeon Richard J. Loch, M.D., Aug. 7, 1846."



PALERMO.

THE CITY OF PALERMO AND THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The popular outbreak which has long been threatened in Sicily has taken place. The island has risen almost as one man in armed revolt against the absolute imbecility and grinding despotism of King Ferdinand. The beautiful city of Palermo, which lies on the south-west coast of the island, and is well known to English tourists and travellers from lying in the direct steam route from Malta to Naples, was in the hands of the insurgents on the 12th instant. Our illustration refers to this important place, which was the scene of the first demonstration in favour of the liberty of Southern Italy; but it appears that for some days previously a grave determination to effect a change in their social institutions had been observed in the inhabitants. As early as the 8th instant the Sicilians had acquired the conviction that nothing would be done to relieve them of their burdens, but the period fixed upon for a demonstration, viz., the 12th, was not anticipated. As the movement was to be spontaneous, every man held himself ready for action, waiting for the signal from Palermo. Without knowing precisely the nature and extent of the manifestations, the police foresaw the events by the calm and decided attitude of the population, and irritated it more, if possible, by effecting, on the night of the 9th, the arrest of some of the persons in Palermo. Amongst the persons arrested were Prince Fiorenza, the Chancellor Amari, and his brothers, Francis Ferrari, and twenty others, all equally respectable. Count Aceto had been denounced, but when the police went to his house to arrest him they found the doors barricaded, and they began to besiege the house, the first floor of which is occupied by the English Consul. In the course of their proceedings the arms of England got detached, and, falling to the ground, were broken to pieces. The police, dreading the intervention of the representative of England, withdrew, amidst the hootings of the people. M. Aceto was thus saved, and the consul sent off a communication of the insult which his flag had received to the British Ambassador at Naples, who has demanded prompt reparation. All these circumstances were of a nature to keep up the energetic resolution of the people. Everything, however, was organized in silence. Manifestos were sent off secretly from Palermo in all directions of the island. Everything had been provided for, and the part which each was to take had been arranged. The patriots, who were without arms and the necessary means for taking a part in the insurrection, were invited to go to Palermo, where they would immediately receive them. In the morning of the 12th, on hearing the salvos of artillery, announcing the anniversary of the King's birthday, the population spread in masses

through the city, and barricades were formed at several points, under the protection of armed men. The police totally gave way before this imposing movement; a part of the troops marched out of the town and took up a position at the foot of the Monte Pellegrino, the rest remaining in the forts.

The latest intelligence from Sicily describes the insurgents as composed of persons of the highest character and influence. They occupy all the gates of Palermo, at which are batteries of cannon sent from Trapani and Termini. General Viale, military governor of Palermo, humiliated at the position in which he had been placed, made a vigorous effort, on the 14th, to enter the town. For this purpose he sent forward a strong column of infantry and cavalry, which made vain efforts to open a passage for itself, and become master of the Maqueda-gate. The people, wishing to avoid as much as possible the effusion of blood, waited for the first shock with silence. After having sustained the fire of the assailants, they replied by discharges of musketry, grape-shot, and artillery, which made dreadful ravages in the ranks of the royal troops. The cavalry, in particular, was nearly cut to pieces in this sanguinary conflict. The garrison reinforced, and, 13,000 strong, cannot contend with the insurgents. It would be easy for the King to disarm the insurrection by entering freely into the path of reform. The Sicilians desire nothing better than to sign, with the King's Government, the pact of reconciliation.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Italian Opera-house remains precisely in the same inactive state; all the pieces which have been brought forward for the last ten years have been repeated; there is nothing new, nothing refreshing, and, if Alboni did not continue to be the attractive star, there is little doubt that great dissatisfaction would be expressed at the total absence of any other novelty. The illness of Rachel still prevents tragedy from being brought forward at the Théâtre Français, where the old stock pieces and "L'Aristocratie" continue to be played night after night. Dejazet, at the Variétés, is almost the only attractive person at the present moment; nor does any one else seem to have the power of bringing a laughter-loving audience together. Indeed some of the theatres are so dull and so empty that the wits of the "Charivari" indulge themselves in most unmerciful squibs at the expense of managers and actors. They observed in one of their latest numbers that a gentleman upwards of forty years of age, apparently in the full enjoyment of his senses, had actually sat out a whole performance at

the Odéon, and had been seen occasionally to smile, a phenomenon so rare that they thought it worthy recording. The promise, however, is held forth that at the Vaudevilles and the Palais Royal there will shortly be brought forward something worthy the notice of those who really feel the difficulty of staying out of a theatre even for a single night, and such there are in this once gay city. There is to be a ball for the Literary Fund upon a very grand scale, and great preparations are making to give it proper éclat. One of its features is to be a lottery containing the autographs of all the distinguished writers of the day emblazoned upon parchment and adorned with devices taken from their principal works. How this fanciful idea is to be carried out has not yet been announced, but considerable expense is to be incurred, and artists are to be paid from the receipts for their labour, so as to do away with anything that might be construed into receiving rewards without deserving them.

The system of Samuda upon the atmospheric railway at St. Germain is proclaimed a great failure, not as a mechanical contrivance, but from the expenses attendant upon it, and the difficulty of uniting it with the locomotive system which is pursued on part of the line. Great efforts are making to introduce Hallette's atmospheric system, which ought to have been tried long since. During the lifetime of Hallette his great genius was scarcely recognised by his countrymen; now they not only admit it, but blame the French Government for not having allowed him an opportunity of exhibiting his talents. We are still discussing the question of Abd-el-Kader's treaty, and the general opinion is that it ought to be recognised for the honour of France. We see parading upon the Boulevards many singular-looking men, dressed in the Moorish garb and turban, who are said to be some of the suite of the chief, and certainly their appearance bespeaks a greater degree of wildness than we are accustomed to behold; they are true children of the desert, and seem to gaze with unrestrained wonder at everything that passes around them. There is nothing very new yet to be described in dress, but one of the objects of the day is a new paletot at the price of four francs, advertised by a leading firm, and so great was the mob of purchasers that it became necessary to call for assistance to guard the establishment. It was described in such glowing terms that everybody wished to possess one. The management of the Post-office gives general dissatisfaction, and until greater regularity exists there will be great regret existing that the old arrangements were altered; probably when the weather gets finer there may be more means of conveyance than by the rail at present. Alexandre Dumas has gained his cause, and will now doubtless be allowed to create historical

events with that freedom which will enable men to draw their own conclusions. It is said that he has made arrangements with the parties who were molesting him, and that he will shortly reappear in the literary and fashionable circles with all his usual gaiety and *bonhomie*. The paintings in the salon and library of the Chamber of Deputies by Horace Vernet and Eugene Delacroix have been the theme of admiration during the last fortnight; they have been hailed as productions of high art. Yet the mixture of mythology with modern ideas is very unclassical: it reminds us of Barry's pictures in the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, where a gallant officer in the navy is swimming about in the suite of Neptune and Amphitrite, evidently much to his own discomfort. The Louvre will shortly close for the exposition of the modern artists, whose ateliers are now frequented by their friends to see their progress.

Boulevards des Italiens, Jan. 26, 1848. V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

METROPOLITAN.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR FEMALES.—On Monday evening a meeting of the committee, and others interested in the welfare of the above institution, was held for the transaction of general business at the asylum at Bethnal-green. The report stated that the institution was founded for providing a temporary asylum, with suitable employment, for females who have deviated from the paths of right. During the year just ended 50 inmates had been received, which, together with 31 left in the asylum at the date of the last report, made a total of 81—of whom 8 have been restored to their friends, 9 placed in service, 24 have been discharged, 2 have died, and 31 now remaining in the institution. Upwards of 2500 have participated in the benefits of the institution. The expenditure of the establishment for the past year has exceeded the income by more than £60.

ASYLUMS FOR THE HOUSELESS.—AN APPEAL.—In consequence of the severity of the weather and the appearance of a continuation of it, the committee of the "Asylums for the Houseless" had an especial meeting on Saturday last, when it was resolved to open the asylums in Playhouse-yard, St. Luke's, and Glasshouse-yard, East Smithfield, in which establishments about 400 applicants were received on Sunday night. The western asylum in Ogle-street, Marylebone, is also to be opened. We regret that the funds of this most effective but unobtrusive charity are seriously reduced.

THE TRIAL OF THE NEW STEAM-SHIP THE DESPATCH.—On Saturday last the directors, engineers, and other gentlemen connected with the new South-Western Steam Navigation Company, made a trial of their new ship the *Despatch*, built by Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, to the Nore and back. The engines were from the manufactory of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. They made forty revolutions per minute, attaining a speed of eighteen statute miles per hour.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The workmen engaged in excavating in Tower-street, at the corner of Rood-lane, for the purpose of making a new sewer, after penetrating to the depth of about eight feet, came suddenly upon some human remains. There was no vestige of coffin of any kind. Close to the bones an ancient vase was discovered, similar to those exhumed at Pompeii and Herculaneum, but which, unfortunately, was broken by the pickaxe; and so complete was its demolition, that it would be very difficult to reconstruct it. Several pieces of copper or brass were likewise found.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—In the Court of Arches, on Saturday last, Dr. Addams finished his reply in the case of *Geils v. Geils*, which has been so long before the court, by trusting that the court would speedily deliver its sentence, in order that, if any one point were decided adverse to Mrs. Geils, the case might be taken to the Privy Council. There was, however, he said, another tribunal to which the cause must be taken—the bar of public opinion—and he was satisfied that in that case they would neither affirm the sentence nor remit the cause.—Dr. Curteis rose to follow Dr. Addams, but the learned judge said, I will hear no more to-day after what I have heard. It is disgraceful to the court, disgraceful to the public, and disgraceful to the profession. The way in which the cause has been argued has been most disgraceful. The learned judge then rose to leave the chair, and, as he was doing so, Dr. Addams, with great warmth, said, "I protest against your observations, sir, and I treat them with contempt and disgust."—The further hearing of the case was almost immediately adjourned.

REMOVAL OF THE FEMALE PRISONERS FROM THE CITY COMPTER TO THE BOROUGH GAOL.—The whole of the female prisoners of the very crowded Giltspur-street Compter are being removed to the Borough prison, in Stoney-lane, Tooley-street. This alteration has been directed by the Court of Aldermen in consequence of the packed condition of the City Compter, and the insubordination that prevails amongst the male and female prisoners. On the latter being removed, this establishment will enable the authorities to carry out

the separate system more effectively with the male prisoners. The Borough Compter is capable of holding 150 prisoners; and, since the abolition of the police-office at the Town-hall, presided over by one of the aldermen, it has been made use of more as a store-house than a prison. It has, however, now undergone a complete alteration, and, being within the jurisdiction of the City authorities, will afford the necessary accommodation for the increase of prisoners in the City until the contemplated new House of Correction at Holloway is completed.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE EUSTON-SQUARE TERMINUS.—DEATH OF ANOTHER SUFFERER.—At the close of last week a man named J. Hickey, one of the unfortunate men employed on the building which fell at the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, died at the University College Hospital, Gower-street, this making the third sufferer who has died. Though he fell from the top of the building, a height of seventy feet, he only received a fracture of one arm, a contusion at the lower part of his back, and an injury of his eyes caused by mortar falling on them. There were eleven admitted into the hospital, of whom two alone now remain, and they are going on favourably.

DEATH IN PRISON.—GIVING A FALSE CHARACTER TO A SERVANT.—On Tuesday evening an inquiry was gone into by Mr. Bedford and a jury in the prison, Tothill-fields, Westminster, as to the death of Mrs. Hannah Thomas, aged forty-five. The deceased, who was said to be most respectably connected, lived at 40, Keppel-street, Russell-square, and on Friday was taken before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, on a charge of giving a false character to a man named John Maunsel, who was represented to have been twenty years in her service as footman. She was fined £20, and, in default of payment, sentenced to two months' imprisonment. This lady appears to have been most improperly and, indeed, cruelly treated; and there can be no doubt that her death was brought on by mental suffering and the summary degradation she was exposed to.

STEALING FROM A CHURCH ROOF.—At Westminster G. Booth was charged with stripping a great quantity of lead from the roof of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. On Saturday evening last Police-sergeant Adams, accompanied by a constable, entered the church, and they placed themselves in a position to command a view of the vestry-room. After remaining some hours the prisoner was seen to approach the edifice, and having, with surprising agility, ascended to the roof of the vestry-room, he threw a roll of lead over the parapet to the ground. The officers immediately went into the churchyard, and, having procured a ladder, ascended the roof of the vestry-room, but could see nothing of the prisoner. Tapping (the constable), with the aid of another ladder, gained the roof of the church, where he found the prisoner, who, observing that he was on a level with him, advanced to the edge of the parapet, and, seeing Sergeant Adams below, observed: "It's no use; I can't get away—I've no chance of escape. Fetch me down as soon as you can, for I'm very cold." Crow, the parish beadle, who was in attendance, with the keys of the gallery windows, opened one of them, and the prisoner was conveyed to the station. The prisoner made no defence.—Remanded, and subsequently committed.

PROVINCIAL.

THE IRON AND COAL DISTRICTS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The population of the mining districts remain in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state. In the course of the last few weeks considerable numbers of the turn-outs have assembled at an early hour in the morning, at some of the pits in the vicinity of Dudley, and by intimidation and violence compelled the few men who had continued, or who had submitted to work at the reduced rate of wages, to desist from their employ.

A CURIOUS INSTANCE OF THE SAGACITY OF THE FOX occurred the other day in the course of a run with the Duke of Rutland's hounds, when reynard, finding himself more hardly pressed than met his views of self-preservation, jumped on the wall at Croxton-park, and, after running on the top for some distance, gently slipped down between the wall and the ivy with which it is overgrown. The pack cleared the wall and the fox together, and were immediately at fault, and all the efforts of the huntsman by casting his hounds round in every direction were useless. The trick was observed by a man who was pulling turnips in a field adjoining; but he had humanity enough to let the hounds get clear away before he disturbed the lodger in the ivy, who will doubtless afford another day's sport.

DEATH FROM SLIPPING ON A PIECE OF ORANGE PEEL.—An inquest was held at the Bristol Infirmary on the body of Sophia Martin. Margaret Howard deposed, deceased was an unmarried woman, thirty-one years of age, a native of Thornbury, and lived by shoebinding. "On the 9th of January she came to my door and showed her thumb, and said it was broken; that she was at Clifton, and she slipped down by treading on a piece of orange-peel on the very painful, and the pain increased, and she went to the infirmary, where she died."—Mr. Hore, house-surgeon to the infirmary, stated deceased had at first a compound dislocation of the thumb; it went on favour-

ably for a time, when she was advised to come into the house, but she refused. She was ultimately brought there with a lock-jaw from the injury, from which she died. She described the accident as occasioned by falling down in the street. Verdict, "Died from dislocated thumb and lock-jaw, from falling on a piece of orange-peel on the pavement."

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING near Exeter has occupied the attention of a coroner and jury during three days. From the evidence adduced we gather that a Mrs. Martin left her house between half-past six and seven o'clock in the evening, and that she called at Mr. Lake's, in South-street. All the witnesses speak of her being in excellent spirits and temper except a Mr. Mallett, who says he met her near the lower market, and that she was then very excited and incoherent, not directly answering to the points of a short conversation. If he is correct as to time, she afterwards called on Mrs. Davidge, in Milk-street, and remained with her until nearly eight, and was then cheerful and in high spirits. Between half-past seven and eight the next morning she was seen floating upright at the mouth of the canal, with her gown over her head, which was only about a foot and a half under the surface. When taken out she had not the appearance of being long dead, the limbs were by no means stiff, and the flannel next her skin not wet. At the first adjourned inquiry it came out that a man named J. Perry had, since the death of her husband, lived in the house, conducting the business of a cheese and bacon factor. It was endeavoured to be elicited, if possible, how Perry was occupied during the night of Mrs. Martin's disappearance; and it appeared that at nine o'clock, when John Partidge, the errand-boy, retired to rest, he left him in the house; at half-past nine he was at the Black Horse public-house, Mr. Peter Bond's, in South-street, just opposite his own residence, where he remained until half-past twelve. He then went with Mr. Bond to Mr. Woosley's, in George's-square, Step-cote-hill, where Mrs. Bond was at a Christmas party, and where it was thought probable the deceased might also be. But she was not there. Here Perry remained until one o'clock, when they left with Mr. John Davis, a pork-butcher, residing near the Black Horse, and his wife, and at whose house Perry remained until nearly four o'clock, when he went to his own on the opposite side of the street. His stay there, however, could have been but short, as at four o'clock he knocked up Mr. Gay, glover, in the High-street, to inquire if Mrs. Martin were there, or if he had seen the deceased. He appeared also to have expressed surprise that she had not returned home.—The coroner recommended the jury, after the investigation they had made, and the great paucity of the evidence, to record the simple fact—"Found dead in the river, but by what means there is no evidence before the jury to show."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT WINDSOR.—On Monday morning Mr. Thomas Hyde, a highly respectable inhabitant, about 60 years of age, who carried on an extensive business for several years past as a bacon-factor in Thames-street, Windsor, committed suicide by first cutting his throat on the banks of the Thames and afterwards by throwing himself into the river. An inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Town-hall.—Charles Hicks, a waterman, who was standing on Windsor-bridge, shortly after seven o'clock on Monday morning, saw the body floating down with the stream, and he, with another man, got into a punt and brought it ashore. On taking it to the King's Arms public-house close by, and unbuttoning the shirt collar, he found the throat cut and the wound still bleeding. There were not the least signs of life. He went to the house of deceased to acquaint the shopman, when he was told his master had only left the house at seven o'clock that morning. The deceased had no shoes nor hat on.—Edwin S. Collins, assistant to Mr. Alderman Soley, surgeon, deposed that he saw deceased shortly after he was taken out of the water, and after some time animation was restored by the usual means. Deceased was then conveyed to his house in Thames-street.—Mr. Edward Andrews, surgeon, who had attended Mr. Hyde's family during the past seven years, stated that for the last three weeks the deceased had been suffering under a general derangement of health, occasioned by lowness of spirits. From his knowledge of the deceased he had no doubt he had been liable to attacks of insanity during the preceding fortnight. His death, which took place on Tuesday evening, was in consequence of the effects of immersion in the water.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity." It was stated that the deceased made his will only the night before he committed the act which led to his death. Deceased has left a widow and five children.

FIRE AT THE EARL OF ROMNEY'S SEAT, NEAR MAIDSTONE.—On Sunday considerable apprehension was excited at the Mote, the seat of the Earl of Romney, near Maidstone, by the igniting of some hardened soot in one of the flues. The fire communicated with a piece of bond timber in a wall forming one side of the chimney, which had been originally protected by four inches of brickwork and plaster, through which the heat from the burning soot had penetrated sufficiently to set fire to the wood. The alarm was first given in the town during morning service, and the engine and firemen of the Kent Fire-office were immediately despatched, but the precise locality of the burning timber escaped detection. In the afternoon its position became apparent by smoke making its way through the wall in question into the bedroom, of which it formed one of the sides. The Kent and Norwich engines and men were again despatched with all expedition, but before their arrival further danger

had been obviated by breaking a hole into the wall and extracting the smouldering wood. It was a fortunate circumstance that the danger was discovered during the day; it must have existed some time, and if it had been unnoticed the consequences might have been most serious. Happily the damage done is very trifling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. M'HALE AND THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—The following, to say the least of it, *curious* passage occurs in Dr. M'Hale's epistle to the Earl of Shrewsbury:—"What a melodrama—what a ludicrous and tragic mixture, this entire affair of Roman embassies and Irish clerical denunciations! Is your lordship aware that, whilst one nobleman preaches and practises coercion at home, his noble relative is said to be a most enthusiastic worshipper of the wildest forms of liberty abroad! Nay, he is represented as the bosom friend of the youthful Ciceroacchio, who, it is said, aspires to be another Rienzi, and to restore the reign of the ancient Tribunes on the ruins of the empire of the successors of St. Peter. It is even said that Lord Minto, too, aspires to the fame and honours of Petrarch, becoming a musical sonneteer in favour of the coming political millennium, and he may be prolonging his stay in Rome until, like the admirer of liberty and Laura, he shares the triumphs of the young Rienzi, by receiving the crown of poetry on the Capitol. It is the representations of such an ambassador, said to be so hostile to the holy father, you have been strengthening by your calumnies on the Irish hierarchy."

MR. HORSLEY'S LECTURE ON COLOUR.—The new arrangements at the School of Design in Somerset-house include the delivery of a series of lectures on the general principles of art by the paid masters of the school. The first of the series was delivered last week by J. C. Horsley, A.R.A., a clever artist, and one of the successful candidates in the recent cartoon competitions in Westminster-hall.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is proposed by Messrs. Brett, of Hanover-square, to establish an international communication, *via* Dover and Calais, by their Printing Electric Telegraph; the English and French Governments have conceded grants to the projectors; and it is understood that the French Minister of the Interior, M. Duchatel, expressed an ardent desire for the fulfilment of the undertaking, and liberally promised to give it his cordial support. The experiments made with this Printing Electric Telegraph on land have been at a distance of 146 miles between the points of communication, and are said to have been performed with the same rapidity and certainty as at a distance of only a few feet.

ROYAL BOUNTY.—Mrs. Glasscock, widow of Captain Glasscock, R.N., whose death had been hastened by his devotion to the public service, and the harassing duties in which he was engaged, has received £100 from the last distribution of the royal bounty. The Misses Wade, sisters of Lieutenant Charles Francis Wade, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, who was killed in action with the pirates of Borneo, 14th of August, 1844, have also been presented with £100 by her Majesty's orders, from the same fund. Those who have read the graphic description of the adventures in the Indian Archipelago against the pirates in those regions, as given in the narrative of the Hon. Henry Keppel, the commander of the *Dido*, will perhaps call to mind the melancholy circumstances of Lieut. Wade's death. He fell at Captain Keppel's feet, mortally wounded by two shots from the pirates of whom they were in pursuit, at the time being in advance of the men composing the detachment. It was an affecting incident in the funeral of poor Wade that his companions feared to trust his body for interment on the land. His remains were consequently lowered into the river, and the burial service was read by his friend and commander from his own prayer-book, which he had brought with him, as he said, "for fear of accidents."

AN UNWARRANTABLE SHOT.—A very painful state of anxiety has been caused in consequence of the folly of a person on board the Sultan steamer when at Trebizonde. It appears that on leaving Trebizonde a gun was fired towards the town, and the captain of the steamer thought there was something peculiar in the sound of the report. He immediately made inquiries, and was told that his suspicions were groundless. Not being satisfied, however, he made further inquiries, and at length elicited the truth that the gun when fired into the town was shot. The conduct of the party who was guilty of an act so wanton and unjustifiable was brought before the proper authorities on the return of the Sultan to this country, and he has been properly punished. News is, however, anxiously looked for to know if any injury was sustained. Should any one have been hurt or any damage done in Trebizonde through the firing of the gun, the matter will be very serious for the party who so grossly misconducted himself.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN AUSTRIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* says the armaments at Vienna continue, and cause a certain agitation in society, where these menacing symptoms are seriously discussed. The expenditure for the purchase of fresh horses at this moment amounts to the enormous sum of 1,500,000 florins (more than 4,000,000*l.*). Considerable transports of ammunition and cannon are despatched hence for Gratz, in Styria, for the army of Italy, or for Budweiss. The military train is not sufficient for these transports, and recourse is accordingly

had to hire carriages. The Emperor has proclaimed, in an autograph letter, that the present state of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom may be considered revolutionary, and the authorities are accordingly enjoined to take measures for the restoration of order and tranquillity.

EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—A young lady, suffering from toothache, went into a surgeon's shop a few days ago to have a tooth extracted on the painless principle. Having inhaled a small quantity of the substance dropped on a handkerchief, she immediately became insensible; the tooth was extracted without the slightest feeling, and she went away shortly afterwards highly satisfied at having so easily got rid of what had caused her so much suffering. After she was gone, the surgeon, and a gentleman who happened to be present during the operation, were remarking what a pleasant flavour chloroform had. The former at the time had the handkerchief in his hand, and, but for the presence of his friend, he would have fallen to the ground; as it was, he had to assist him to a chair, where, in spite of all his endeavours, by shaking and pulling him, he remained unconscious for fully ten minutes, to the no small astonishment of the gentleman. The doctor himself, on consciousness returning, was as much surprised as was his friend at what had occurred.—*North British Mail*.

DEATH OF A LADY ASTRONOMER.—Letters from Hanover of the 15th inst. announce the death, in that capital, of Miss Frederica Herschel, sister of the celebrated astronomer, Frederick William Herschel, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. Miss Herschel, who was profoundly versed in astronomical science, was for a long time the fellow-labourer of her brother in the fields of the sky. Science is indebted to her for important astronomical works, and the celebrated selenic globe in relief, to be seen at the Observatory of Greenwich. Miss Herschel was occupied with astronomical observations up to the eve of her death, which was almost sudden.

THE LOST AVENGER.—One or two circumstances relating to the unfortunate Avenger have come to our knowledge, which, for their interesting nature and the testimony which they bear to the manly character of her officers, deserve to be made known. Shortly before the Avenger left Lisbon to proceed to the Mediterranean a boy fell overboard, and as he was unable to swim, and was evidently sinking, Lieutenant Marryat humanely plunged into the water with the hope of saving him. On Mr. Marryat reaching the water, the boy clasped him round the neck with both arms, and so completely paralysed his exertions that Lieutenant Marryat was compelled to call out for assistance. Upon this the first lieutenant (Hugh Kinsman) threw himself overboard, and succeeded in bringing his brother officer and the boy safely alongside the ship. But the circumstance which renders this anecdote remarkable is, that the boy, who could not swim, is one of the few who out of the whole crew of the Avenger were saved by the cutter which left her on the night of the wreck and landed on the coast of Africa.—*Malta Times*.

THREAT TO MURDER THE ADJUTANT OF THE 69TH REGIMENT, 1ST BATTALION.—A man of the grenadier company, 1st battalion 69th Regiment, garrisoned in Malta, and named McCarthy, after the lights were put out, was heard by one of his comrades to be walking about the room, and the sergeant, who slept near, heard a sound of a ramrod. In the meantime the man McCarthy was seized by his comrade, who found his musket in his hand, and the sergeant rushed in, seized him, and placed him in confinement, when he declared that his gun was loaded for the adjutant, Lieutenant Denis Dunn, and that, as he was prevented then from carrying out his plan, *he would do so on another occasion*. His musket, on being subsequently examined, was found to be loaded, though the man had not time to put on the percussion cap. McCarthy is a man of about nine years' standing in the regiment, and is generally considered to be of a morose disposition, of bad character, and one who has been several times on trial for disorderly conduct, but never flogged. The only assignable motive for the above act is the fact that some weeks ago, in consequence of several of the men having been found drunk, the colonel gave an order that each should answer to his name at roll call, and on the first occasion the adjutant, hearing some murmuring, turned the men out, and, particularly addressing himself to McCarthy, desired him to be quiet.

Accidents and Offences.

FOUR YOUTHS DROWNED.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at Bradford upon the bodies of four youths, from eleven to thirteen years of age, named William Smith, Lister Dracup, John Townsley, and John Whalley, who were drowned while sliding on the Thursday afternoon in the millpond or reservoir, commonly called the "New Dam."

OUTRAGE IN THE PUBLIC STREET.—A LADY ATTACKED.—One of the most daring attempts at robbery has occurred in Jewry-street, Aldgate. A lady passing through the above street, with her daughter, twelve years of age, was suddenly grasped at the throat by a ruffian, who forced his other hand into the pocket of her gown, from which he drew a canvass bag, containing eighteen or nineteen shillings. The lady called as loud as possible for help, and held the man with the utmost determination; but, unfortunately, there was no one passing at the moment to render any assistance. Finding he was not likely to obtain his liberty, he dropped the

bag of money, and renewed his strength in his fierce endeavours to escape, which at length he succeeded in effecting—not, however, until he had severely kicked and bruised the heroic victim of his savage attack, who was carried in a fainting state to the nearest shop. It is supposed he belonged to a gang of four other men and a woman, who were seen a few yards in advance in close conversation, and no doubt were waiting the opportunity to avoid any other passenger. The police were on the spot in the course of two minutes after the occurrence, to whom the appearance of all the parties was minutely described.

FATAL FIGHT, AND ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVOR.—An inquest was held by Mr. Mills, at the Duke of York, Copeland-street, Lisson-grove, on Thomas Ball. The deceased was drinking in the Pencutters' Arms, New Cut, Lambeth, with a navigator, named Edward Staunton, when they quarrelled and fought. In the first round deceased fell with Staunton upon him. One of the spectators raised Staunton off deceased, who was unable to move, and was in great agony. Mr. Stephens, a surgeon, was called in, who, after the application of proper remedies, had him removed to his residence, where he died of the injuries inflicted by the fall. Verdict accordingly.—Staunton was arrested, but on his way to the police station made his escape.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS PERSONAGE.—A notorious character, named Patrick Collings, was arrested by the Rapemills police, charged with killing and stealing a sheep, the property of Mr. Patrick Sherlock, at Milltown, near Banagher. He has been committed to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes. A few years since Collings attained considerable notoriety, having been tried at Parsonstown quarter sessions, and condemned to death for killing a goat. The statute has since been revised.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—George Winder, a middle-aged man, in the employ of Mr. James Thompson, at the coal-yard of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, unfortunately lost his life by accident last week. The deceased was killed in attempting to lay hold of the break of one of a number of coal-waggons, drawn by the Eden, which was running between the goods station of the Maryport and Carlisle line and Mr. Parker's cotton factory. While in the act of leaping upon the train, in order to lay hold of the break, his foot slipped, fell upon the line, and four of the waggons passed over his body, which was so dreadfully mangled that he died instantaneously. We regret to hear that the deceased has left a wife and four children in a destitute condition.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at Falmouth on the body of Grace Treleaven, aged thirty-six. It appeared that the deceased was a vender of apples and oranges, and having sold a bargain to a man who was passing by, they went with some other women, who plied the same trade, into a public-house, where the man paid for some drink. In emptying his pockets to find his money, he took a pair of pocket-pistols and laid them on the table, when the deceased took one up, and while examining the weapon it suddenly went off, and sent a bullet through her cheek and palate into the brain. The woman fell dead, and in the confusion the man escaped, taking with him the pistols, but leaving a walking-stick. In previous conversation the man had said that he was the captain of a ship, had been seven years abroad, had had a crew of thirty men, eighteen of whom had died, and he was now going home to his wife at Exeter. It is believed, however, that he has been engaged in the oyster fishery at Helford, and that he has been sent to a bank at Falmouth for money for his employer. The deceased has left a husband and four children. Verdict, "Accidental death."—*Falmouth Packet*.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NITHSDALE RAILWAY.—A very shocking accident occurred on the Nithsdale line (Bankhead cut), a little way above the embankment which leads through the Holms. A number of men were engaged in the waggon-face, in the act of filling the waggons, when a great quantity of earth rushed down, and buried under it Peter Redmond, a native of Ireland. His death was instantaneous.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last week an inquest was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the body of Mr. John Fenwick Reay, commission-agent, for many years secretary to the committee of coal-owners. It appeared that the deceased was proceeding from Cramlington to the Percy Main station, intending to take the train on the latter line to Newcastle. He was riding behind a train of laden waggons, which were passing down the incline, standing on the sole of the last waggon, the waggon-driver being beside him. At Flatworth the line passes under a bridge, which is not of sufficient height to admit of any one standing up on the waggons, and the waggon-driver cautioned the deceased to stoop down in order to pass under it. He had not done so, and, in consequence, his head came in contact with the bridge, by which means he was knocked off and thrown across the line. In a few seconds afterwards the train of empty waggons came up in the opposite direction, and passed over his body. The rider on the empty train saw the deceased lying across the rails, but had no power to prevent the train passing over him, as it was drawn up the incline by a standing engine, with a rope attached. On the train reaching the engine-house the rider returned to the spot, and found the deceased in a dreadfully mutilated condition. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FIRE ON BOARD THE VICEROY STEAMER.—It appears from an extract from a letter received at Lloyd's, dated Stranraer, Jan. 19, that on the night of the 18th the Viceroy steamer, from Glasgow to Dublin, when abreast of Cornwall caught fire, the heat of the stove-pipe igniting the ceiling of the cabin. All about the aftermost bulkhead, the furniture, and a great deal of the passengers' luggage were consumed. Great praise is given to the two men who stuck to the wheel in the midst of the flames until nearly burnt, and it is hoped their conduct will meet with a proper reward. The captain and the crew are represented as having done their duty; they were assisted by the passengers, all of whom, with the exception of a few half-starved Irish, who refused to do anything, rendered every assistance in their power. The Viceroy has left for the Clyde. Had she not been an iron vessel, it is said all would have been over with her.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FARMER.—But little more than a month has elapsed since there appeared the particulars of a murder which occurred at Backwell, Somerset, the details showing a revolting coolness and indifference on the part of the perpetrators. This week we have to record another case of murder, perpetrated in the same county, and within five miles distance of the former scene of crime. The victim is a respectable farmer, residing at Dundry, Mr. Walsingham Hazell, aged 63, a man greatly esteemed in the village as a most kind-hearted and inoffensive person, and well known in Bristol as a frequenter of the hay-market. The deceased was last seen in the farmyard, adjacent to his dwelling-house, on Monday se'nnight, since which time, up to Thursday, he had been missing; and his mysterious absence had naturally excited the most intense interest amongst his kindred, friends, and neighbours. It was not until the following Thursday morning, as will be detailed in the evidence, that a clue was given for the discovery of the crime, which, although for the present shrouded in mystery, has, nevertheless, evidently been committed. Two individuals, residing at Dundry, and who have for many years borne characters of undoubted respectability, dreamed on the same evening that the body of the missing man was concealed in a well. Upon stating their dream, further search was instituted, and, eventually, the body of the murdered man was discovered at the bottom of an old empty well, long since disused. Suspicion having been attached to two young men, nephews of the deceased, they were given into custody. An inquest was held on Friday at Dundry. The body of the deceased bore traces of violent injury, the front of the head being beaten in, evidently with some heavy weapon, whilst the back also presented evidence of several blows having been inflicted. The corpse was, apparently, that of a most powerful individual, being upwards of six feet two inches in height.—Thomas Capell deposed that he was a farm-labourer, and was employed by the deceased and his sister, who held Upton Farm; the farm was managed by the deceased. The last time that he (witness) saw the deceased alive was on Monday, the 17th inst. The deceased was a man of very regular habits, and, consequently, much surprise and alarm was felt at his being missing on Monday evening. At about half-past three o'clock on that day witness and another farm-servant were in the barn thrashing, having been thus employed for the whole day. Whilst looking over the hatch of the barn, he saw the deceased standing outside the colt's-house, talking in a friendly manner with his two nephews, Benjamin and John Hazell, who resided on the farm. He never saw him alive afterwards. Upon deceased being missed, active search was made for him, but without avail until Thursday morning, when, in consequence of something which was said, he was induced to go with another man to search an old dry disused well in the yard, near the stables. Upon removing the stone which was placed upon the cover, and lifting up the cover, he (witness) laid down on his face and looked into the well. He could not, at first, discern anything; but at length he saw something at the bottom of the well, and, having procured a candle, he got some well-hooks and let them down with a rope, and they hitched in something. On lowering the candle they saw blood on the side wall of the well, and, having procured further assistance, they proceeded to drag up what was at the bottom of the well, which proved to be the body of the deceased Mr. Hazell.—The two nephews are in custody upon suspicion of committing the murder.—A labourer, named Hall, was severely cross-examined, and gave most evasive answers. At first he said he was at a public-house from twelve to eight on Monday, and afterwards admitted that he was absent from the house for some time. He was after the inquiry taken into custody upon suspicion of being an accessory.—Inquest adjourned.

THE MURDER AT THE LEEDS BARRACKS.—The inquest on the body of Margaret Garrad, the soldier's wife, who was shot by a private of the 57th Regiment, at the Leeds barracks, was held on Saturday last. The prisoner, Michael Stokes, who is twenty years of age, was brought into the room, where he remained during the proceedings.—Mr. Price, surgeon, stated: I examined the body of the deceased. On exposing the body it was observed to be much blanched, and a small circular wound that would admit the point of the fore finger was seen about two and a half inches from the stomach on the right side. Another wound appeared on the back, immediately below the last rib, and near to the spine. A quantity of blood had issued from both these wounds. The body was then opened, and the whole of the wall of the integuments was turned back, and I traced the progress of the wound. I found the substance had passed through

the right kidney, breaking up its structure entirely, and that it had passed through the muscles of the back and out at the opening I have described. The other viscera were injured. It had passed between the large intestine and the liver, and both these were uninjured. There was no disease in the parts. I should suppose that the wound had been occasioned by some round hard substance, or ball. It could not have been produced by a sword or bayonet. It had all the appearance of a gun-shot wound, and the wound was sufficient to produce death. The hæmorrhage occasioned by the wound had caused death.—W. Garrad, husband of the deceased, said: I am a private in the 57th Regiment. Michael Stokes is a private in the same regiment. The deceased was twenty-eight years and four months old. I did not know the prisoner until about four months ago, when I and my wife came to the Leeds barracks. Stokes was in the regiment before, but I had not known him before that, as I belonged to another company. About seven o'clock on Thursday evening the prisoner was in the room with us. The prisoner came up to Michael Dooley, and asked for a piece of bees'-wax rag. Dooley said there was some in his haversack-bag. The next time I saw the prisoner he was standing at a table in the middle of the room, and he appeared to me to be doing something at his musket. About a minute afterwards my wife came up to me and asked me what o'clock it was. I took out my watch and told her. She was laughing and joking with me, and I had scarcely got the watch into my pocket when I heard the report of the musket. I was standing with my back to the fire, and she was standing on my left. As soon as I heard the report I turned and saw the musket drop from the prisoner's hand upon the floor. I saw my wife stagger backwards, and she exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon us!—what have you done?" I ran up to the prisoner and said, "You scoundrel, what have you done? Have you shot my wife?" I thought at first my wife was fainting, owing to the report of the musket. I said to the prisoner, in my excitement, "I'll load my piece and shoot you." He said, "Load it;" and my wife, who was lying upon her back, called to me for assistance, and I went and lifted her up. There were two or three more men in the room, who took the prisoner into custody. I placed my wife on a form, and she begged to be carried to bed. I carried her to bed, and found a gunshot wound in her breast, from which she bled a great deal. Mr. Jackson, surgeon, was in attendance immediately, but my wife died about half-past eight o'clock. No conversation had taken place that evening, before this happened, between the prisoner and me, or between him and my wife. I do not think my wife had been out of my sight for three minutes during two hours before this happened. I don't think she was five minutes out of my sight from half-past twelve at noon to seven in the evening. The prisoner had been in the room, but I do not think I had spoken to him during the time, nor do I think my wife had. There had been no quarrel with the prisoner on that day. I do not know that my wife ever quarrelled with him, or said anything to him, except telling him that he was more nice than any other man was. It is not the custom in the barracks to keep the muskets loaded except when on duty or on escort. It is against the general rule of the army. Stokes was at the parade in the morning. The pieces are all examined during the parade. I can give no explanation of this occurrence. I do not recollect my wife ever saying an angry word to the prisoner.—W. Mustard, sergeant in the 5th Dragoons, stated: I am now stationed at the Leeds barracks, and have known the prisoner Stokes about two months. I was in the guardroom when the prisoner was brought in on Thursday night. He was given into the charge of a sergeant of the 57th, who had charge of the guard. A man named Jones asked him if he was sorry for what he had done? He replied, "No." Jones asked him if it was his intention to shoot the woman? He said, "Yes, it was his intention to shoot her two months ago, but he was prevented, and he took a second thought." I then asked him if he had any spite against the sergeant in the room. He said, "No." The man then asked him if he had any spite against the woman, or any falling out with her? He said, "No, but that she had said some words to him which no one should ever know except the priest." Jones asked him if he knew the woman was dead? He said, "No, but that he thought he heard them talking about it." He asked if she was dead, and Jones told him that she died about half-past eight. He then said, "I can now be happy; I could not have died happy if she had lived." I then asked him if he had any animosity against any one in the company. He said, "Yes; there is one man off on furlough, and if he had been at home I would have shot him too." I asked him when he loaded the piece? He said, "He had had it in his mind at two o'clock to shoot the woman, but he could not get a chance, and he thought it was about five o'clock when he loaded his piece." He said he loaded it with ball cartridge. Jones asked him if it was actually loaded when he put it into the arm-rack? He said he loaded it and put it into the rack. He said he did not get a chance until about seven o'clock, when he ran over, took out the musket, and shot the woman. Jones asked him, in a joking way, if he would tell the secret? He said, "No, I will not; I will go and lie down, and no one on earth shall know it except the priest." By "the secret" was meant his reason for doing the act. This ended the conversation, and the prisoner lay down on the guard bed. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Michael Stokes, who was committed for trial at the next assizes.

IRELAND

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—LIMERICK.—MURDER OF MR. HILL.—James Shehan, a very young man, not more than twenty years of age, was placed at the bar, and indicted for having, on the 18th of November, 1847, at Rathherd, in the county of Limerick, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Ralph Hill, by firing a loaded gun at him, from the effects of which he died. There are four or five other parties charged with aiding and abetting the prisoner in the commission of the murder.—The Chief Justice summed up the evidence to the jury, who convicted the prisoner after a few moments' consideration. He received the announcement without observation.

ELEVENTH CAPITAL CONVICTION.—James Quan, a man about forty years of age, and of rather respectable appearance, was indicted for having, on the 18th of November, 1847, aided in the murder of Mr. Hill, at Rathherd, in the county of Limerick. The indictment contained several counts. The jury found a verdict of conviction without leaving the box.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Michael Howard, a young man about thirty years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Johanna Houragan, at Ballycullun, on the 6th of April, 1847, by inflicting a gun-shot wound on the side; it was also charged that the fatal shot was fired by some person unknown, the prisoner and others having been present, aiding and assisting in the murder.—The Attorney-General detailed the facts of the case. Houragan, the husband of the murdered woman, and the father of the boy put to death, had prosecuted some persons who had attacked him, and beat him so severely as to put his life in danger; and that circumstance was the only motive that could be attributed for the commission of the murder. After the prosecution police were placed in Houragan's house for protection, but, unfortunately, they only remained there at night, leaving the house in the morning, and returning again in the evening. This fact being known to the perpetrators of the murder, they watched the house until they saw the police leave it, on the morning of the 6th of April last, when they entered, and shot the mother and son.—Mr. O'Hea addressed the jury for the defence, and the Solicitor-General replied.—The Chief Baron charged the jury, and, among other matters, called their attention to the fact that the prisoner had not a mask on his face, though one of the witnesses swore that he had.—The jury then retired, and came out in a few minutes to ask the court for some explanation relative to the different counts in the indictment. Having obtained the required information, they went back to their room, and at once found the prisoner guilty on the third count, which charged him with having aided and assisted in the murder. The prisoner was then removed. He heard the announcement of the verdict with a great deal of firmness.

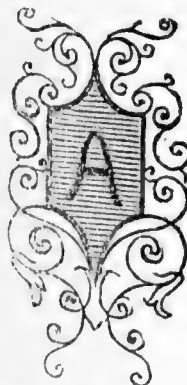
MURDER OF MRS. HOURAGAN AND HER SON.—SENTENCE UPON HOWARD.—Michael Howard, who was convicted of being concerned in the murder of the wife and son of a farmer named Houragan, in the month of April, 1847, was brought up for judgment. The officer of the court having put the usual question, the convict addressed the court at considerable length, declaring his innocence of the charge of which he was convicted. The Chief Baron, in addressing him, said that of all the cases in which sentence of execution was pronounced since the opening of the commission, eleven in number, there was not one of a more barbarous character, or one in which the evidence was more conclusive of guilt. The court could not, therefore, give the smallest credit to the statement which they had just heard. In conclusion, his lordship fixed the 22nd of February for the prisoner's execution. The unfortunate man did not again attempt to declare his innocence, but retired from the bar apparently suffering considerable internal emotion.

The north riding of Tipperary is emptied of its criminal list. The prisoners triable at the commission reached Clonmel, accompanied with troops of cavalry and police. The duties of the commission are chiefly confined to the northern division, since for the south riding the criminals are few. More than one hundred witnesses from various quarters have reached headquarters. The judges left Limerick for Clonmel on the 22nd.

A barbarous murder has been committed upon the person of a young girl near Thurles.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Threatening notices are still of frequent occurrence in the King and Queen's Counties. In the latter a meeting has been held to take measures to bring to light a conspiracy to murder Mr. Joseph Robinson Price, M.P. to Lord Lansdowne and Mr. W. Fitzpatrick, M.P. and for which four men are in custody. A Mr. Cassan has had a notice from "Fire-hall Lodge," that he will have "his job done for him by Captain Starlight." Mr. Cassan, it appears, has recently taken legal proceedings against tenants. A notice has also been posted on the gate of a widow threatening her with death unless she gives up some land; and a man named Draper, in the employment of Mr. Birch, of Roscrea, has likewise been threatened, and his master also.—An impudent hawking merchant commenced the sale of arms in Kilkenny a few days since, just in front of the mayor's residence, mounting a table and commencing auction. As he had no vender's licence he was stopped. There are 400 prisoners in the gaol, but only the principal cases will be tried under the commission.

TABLE TALK.



T Berlin as Prince Frederick, son of Prince Albert, was taking a drive in the Botanical Gardens, accompanied by his tutor and a young friend, the horses took fright, and dashed off with the carriage at a furious rate. The coachman was thrown from his seat, and the prince and his two companions immediately jumped out, fortunately without experiencing any injury. In a few minutes the vehicle was dashed to pieces.

In order to advance the restoration of the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, some of the more earnest minds in that city have associated themselves under the title of the Canynge Society, and held their first meeting on the 3rd instant. An annual dinner, whereat the amount subscribed during the year is to be declared, and a portion of the building selected for restoration, forms part of the plan.

The condition of this country, teeming with an abundant labouring population, which, when the immense public works now in progress are completed, will be thrown upon an already overstocked labour market—seems to require the anxious attention of the Legislature, in an increased degree, to the question of emigration as a means of relieving the coming pressure.

The separation of his faithful followers from Abd-el-Kader had obviously produced upon his health an effect so alarming, that orders were given for their confinement in the same prison with their illustrious chief.

General Serrano has taken possession of the Cheffarine Isles in the name of the Queen of Spain. These islands have been named after the Queen, the King, and the Congress. They are three barren and worthless rocks.

A vessel just arrived from the Russian port of Cronstadt has brought two cases containing sledges, with the harness and shafts appertaining to the vehicles.

Cardinal Massimi died of apoplexy on the 11th instant, after an alleged remonstrance with the Pope on his *motu proprio*.

"Perhaps," said a gentleman, talking to Dr. Johnson on church preferments, "after all, a *congé d'élire* has not the force of a positive command, but implies only a strong recommendation." "Very true, sir," says Johnson, "but such a strong recommendation as if I should throw you out of a three-pair of stairs window and recommend you to fall softly to the ground."

A party of sappers and miners from Woolwich on Saturday commenced the erection of the scaffolding at the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey from which the intended Government survey of London is to be taken.

French engineers who have arrived at Cologne from Offen (Hungary), where they have carefully examined the suspension-bridge over the Danube, have just been entrusted, by the municipality of Cologne, with the erection of a similar bridge over the Rhine. They have already begun the plan of this bridge, which will rest upon a single pillar in the middle of the Rhine, and will cost about 150,000 thalers, or 600,000 francs.

On Saturday a special meeting of governors of the German Hospital, Dalston, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge took the chair. The meeting was convened by advertisement, setting forth that its object was to receive the resignation of the house committee, and transact other business. In consequence of what transpired at that meeting—a somewhat stormy one—Dr. Freund has since formally retired from the hospital.

The wealth of England, we said on Saturday, is the wealth of the world; and the poverty of England is the poverty of the world.—*Times*.

The Royal Agricultural Society, with reference to its next meeting being in Yorkshire, has offered three prizes of £50 each for the best reports on the farming of the three ridings.

Mr. William Law, one of the clerks in the Treasury, has been appointed to act as private secretary to Lord John Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey.

It appears from the reports that very few of the school-houses in Wales, except those established under endowments, are legally secured for educational purposes.

The scientific meetings of the past week were the British Architects, Geographical Society, Entomological Society, Zoological Society, Microscopical Society, Society of Antiquaries, Royal Society of Literature, Royal Society, Numismatic Society, Royal Academy, Philological Society, Royal Institution.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia was held at the board-room, No. 38, Old Broad-street. Mr. J. J. Cummins was in the chair, and the meeting was very numerously attended.

At Rome M. Morochini, Minister of Finances, has applied to the Council of State to sanction a loan of above two millions sterling. The council consented on certain conditions named.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville will shortly proceed to Algiers, on a visit to the Duke d'Aumale.

The commission for the revision of the penal code now sitting in Berlin has already entertained some very interesting questions. M. Bischoff, one of the King's most intimate advisers, made a motion tending to abolish the penalty of death, which was rejected by seven votes against five. Another proposal, to substitute the guillotine for the hatchet, was adopted by nine to three votes.

An animated discussion took place at a recent meeting of the governors of Heriot's Hospital, in Edinburgh, as to whether it was desirable to substitute steel pens for quills in the hospital and outdoor schools; but, in consideration of the "importance" of the subject, it was resolved to defer it till next meeting!

At Madrid the Duke of Sotomayer has been confined to his bed by an attack of influenza, which prevailed in the Spanish capital with redoubled intensity.

According to the returns of the produce and consumption of domestic sugar, published by the Ministry of Finance, the number of manufactures in operation on the 1st of January, 1848, was 306; the quantity of sugar manufactured, or lying over since last year, was 39,903,489 kilogrammes; that sold for consumption, 20,514,991; and the duty levied on the article amounted to 19,388,495*f*.

The following is stated as another prognostic of invasion:—A French steamer, with screw-propeller, anchored in Alderney roads on Sunday morning last, and landed four gentlemen, who perambulated the island, making their observations on whatever they saw in the course of their tour.

At Königsberg a Concilium-General of the University has been held to consider respecting the admission of Jews as professors of universities. After some debate, the unconditional admission of Jews and Roman Catholics to all the professorships in the university was decided by 22 votes against 7.

Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., is in Dublin upon a Government inquiry into steam-vessel accidents, holding his court each day at the Custom-house.

The officers of the garrison of Madrid paid a visit of felicitation to General Espartero on the 15th.

The typhus fever is very prevalent in the insalubrious parts of Carlisle, and also at Ulverstone.

An annual meeting of the London Orphan Asylum was held on Monday at the London Tavern. Mr. James Capell presided. The report of the board of management for the past year stated that during that period forty-seven children, having completed their terms, had left the institution, and one had been otherwise provided for.

The movement made by the masters, mates, seamen, and shipwrights of Shields to resist the threatened alteration or repeal of our navigation laws will be joined by the seamen and shipwrights of the Thames, who have determined to lay before her Majesty a memorial setting forth the consequences of such a step.

At Utrecht, on the morning of the 18th, a rainbow was seen in the west—a very unusual appearance in the winter. Soon after it began to hail, and subsequently to snow.

So pigs are cannibals; they eat one another! Half a pound of bacon and fat is Mr. Huxtable's daily allowance for fattening a pig.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

In the brief space of six months Arbroath has assumed quite a new aspect, owing to the introduction of power-loom machinery. No fewer than three extensive factories have been built. Mr. Richard Stiven has recently registered a design of an improved shuttle, which bids fair to supplant all others, and to introduce quite a new era into weaving.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £30 to the Home and Colonial School Society, in aid of their fund to enable them to meet the Government grant.

Of tea the deliveries last week were 583,560 lb., being large. The supply of scented teas in 1847, though not equal to that of 1846, has been sufficiently extensive to reduce prices to very low limits; and this has had an important influence on the consumption of orange pekoe. We have had a much larger supply of fine greens than in 1846.

Colonel Rodenbach, who took a leading part in the Belgian Revolution, died suddenly of apoplexy a few days ago, as he was entering a café at Brussels.

The judgment of the Court in "Regina v. the Archbishop of Canterbury" (the Hereford case), will be given on Tuesday next.

The Royal Lyceum Theatre has been visited during the week by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and the principal nobility in town.

In the two cases of breach of promise of marriage, "Carter v. Clare," and "Rogers v. Batchelor," the jury have given respectively £100 and £64 damages.

On Tuesday night the annual general court of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, established for the relief of the destitute sick, was held in the board-room of the institution. The chair was taken by William Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark. The number of patients relieved during the year was 22,021, and the total number that had been benefited by the institution since its foundation in 1828 was 253,746.

Messrs. Rothschild, Brothers, have just concluded an agreement with the Messageries to bring from England 500,000*f*. or 600,000*f*. per day in ingots and gold and silver specie.

The new road from Pamplona to Bayonne being complete, the diligences from Madrid take that line. Beyond Zaragoza the roads are so infamous through Aragon and Catalonia, that the diligences are obliged to be exchanged for light carts, that passengers may be able to proceed.

Of the colossal Wellington equestrian statue at Edinburgh, the horse is in a rearing attitude, and the action contrasts well with the calm dignity of the rider, who, apparently in a moment of danger and difficulty, is giving orders with all his accustomed coolness and decision.

It appears from the last return of the Registrar-General of Birth and Deaths that two women died at the respective ages of 100 and 102 years; the former in South Chelsea and the latter in Peckham.

The somewhat marvellous announcement that a white deer had been seen at Ardshlake sometime ago reached several of the sporting gentlemen at Applecross, who shortly afterwards started in pursuit of the prodigy. It was captured after a laborious search, and proved to be an albino—a hind almost purely white.—*Inverness Courier*.

The repeated obstructions offered by the Dutch authorities at Macassar to British subjects proceeding to trade at native ports in Celebes have compelled the Singapore Board of Trade to memorialize the home Government, and at the same time petition the House of Commons.

Malta letters state that a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 12th. Several old houses were shaken, but no lives were lost; all business was suspended for the day.

On Monday a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Derby, "for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against any addition to the existing naval and military forces, the enrolment of the militia, and the establishment of additional fortresses."

At Madrid the son of the Infanta Louisa Teresa and the Duke of Sesse has been baptized; the ceremony taking place in the Queen's apartments, where an altar had been prepared for the occasion. The Queen and King were sponsors, and among the twelve names bestowed on the royally-descended infant the leading ones are Francisco de Asis Maria Isabel Fernando.

On Sunday night General Zambrano, Ferdinand VII.'s minister of war and senator, died.

A commission of mining engineers assembled a few days ago at the coalpit of Bols d'Avra, near Liege, to witness the trial of a new invention by M. Jonquet for preventing the accidents of frequent occurrence by the breaking of the ropes used in raising the boxes filled with coal from the pit to the mouth of the shaft.

Mr. Nelson Hayes, the English comedian, has just arrived in Paris from Brussels, with a view of giving his countrymen in Paris a taste of his quality. There is something of novelty and promise in his programme, which is entitled "An Hour with Boz," and he is to be aided by other artistes, among whom is Miss Lucombe.

Mme. Cerito and St. Leon have appeared at La Fenice, in Venice, in a new ballet, by M. Galzerani, entitled "Giovanna Mailloite." The subject is the siege of Lille by a band of beggars, who are repelled by the women, headed by Giovanna. The most effective parts are by Mme. Cerito and her husband, both of whom were successful beyond measure.

By a royal ordonnance, issued upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, M. Scribe, member of the Académie Française, is made a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

We learn that the Princess Royal of Sardinia, who had been dangerously ill, is in a state of convalescence, but that all hopes of preserving the life of the Grand Duchess Dowager of Tuscany, who has been ill for some time, are nearly abandoned.

In several of the French departments the roads are covered with snow, and the mails greatly delayed. In Auvergne the snow is more than six feet deep. At Lyons, at the date of the last letters, there was snow in the streets about eight inches in depth.

Prince John of Saxony, to whom is due a translation of Dante's "Inferno" into German verse, has lately published one of the "Il Paradiso" of the same poet. Both the translations appear under the assumed name of Philaethes.

Letters from Milan state that the Scala Theatre, which is usually so well attended, has been of late completely deserted by the people of the city. At the last representation of "Norma" there were only fifteen persons in the pit, and two in the boxes, and those were foreigners.

THE PARIS AND



Figs. 1.



2.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Indoor Negligé*.—Cap of white tulle, trimmed with bands and loops of narrow scarlet velvet ribbon; a small pardessus of the form worn by the Polish ladies, and called a casavecka. It is made of very fine scarlet cloth, and edged all round with gold braiding, set on in a fanciful oriental pattern. Dress of dark blue silk, with satin stripes, trimmed up the front of the skirt with silk braid of the same colour. Cuffs and chemisette of worked muslin. The chemisette confined at the throat by a gold brooch.

Fig. 2. *Ball Costume*.—Double dress of tulle lamé, sprigged with silver, over a slip of pink satin. The upper jupe is gathered up on one side by two long ends of pink satin ribbon, which descend from the waist, and are fastened at the bottom of the jupe in a bow with a bouquet of roses. Headdress a wreath of roses intermingled with diamond sprigs. Small paletot of the same form as that described in Fig. 3. It is made of cerulean-blue velvet, lined with white silk, and is trimmed with white fur mixed with squirrel; but either ermine or swans-down may be employed for the trimming.

Fig. 3. *Opera Costume*.—Robe of pale straw-

coloured satin. The corsage low, and open in front, in the V form. It is trimmed round the back and shoulders and down the opening of the front with rich Brussels point, narrowing gradually to the front of the waist. The lace is carried down each side of the skirt to nearly the bottom, where it is turned round and gathered in by a bouquet of roses and foliage. The front hair in waved bandeaux, and the back hair is plaited and arranged in the Grecian style. A wreath of roses is placed rather low on the forehead, and a few of the flowers are interwoven with the plaits at the back part of the head. The paletot or cloak worn over this dress is of a pattern entirely new, just introduced by one of the leading milliners of Paris. It is called the sortie despectacle, being peculiarly well adapted for a secure wrap on leaving the theatres or the most elegant and convenient of any of the kind at present worn. It may be made of the velvet of any colour, and trimmed with any kind of fur which the choice of the wearer may select. That from which our engraving is copied is made of rich puce-coloured satin, thickly wadded and quilted in the lining, which is of blue sarsnet. It is trimmed with squirrel fur, and is fastened in

front by three fancy silk ornaments having buttons attached to them.

Fig. 4. *Full Evening or Ball Dress*.—A white satin slip under a robe of white crape; the skirt of the robe entirely covered with small flounces, cut out in vandykes at the edges. Berthe composed of three rows of crape cut out in the same manner, each row being fastened by an agraffe or brooch set with diamonds and rubies. An Egyptian headdress composed of crimson velvet, fringed with gold. On the crown of the head there is a tor-sade of crimson velvet and gold. Short gloves of white kid, and on the arms gold bracelets, with snaps corresponding with the agraffes in front of the berthe. The headdress will be found to have a very pretty effect if made of blue or pink velvet and trimmed with pearls.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The present cold and gloomy weather being inimical to bright colours in outdoor costume, there is consequently but little variety in bonnets; nearly all are of satin or velvet of black or dark hues. They are, however, frequently lined with

LONDON FASHIONS.



Fig. 3.



4.

bright colours, therry velvet being the material most in favour for that purpose. The under-trimming is invariably of a colour different from that of the outside of the bonnet, and the strings should be of the same ribbon as that of which the under-trimming consists. A small black voilette sewed at the edge of the bonnet is exceedingly fashionable. During the present winter beaver bonnets, so long out of fashion, have been partially revived. They are for the most part grey or drab colour, and are almost exclusively worn only by young ladies. They are lined with pink or blue velvet, and trimmed with the same on the outside.

In sleeves a slight novelty has made its appearance, which we may briefly describe. It consists of a tight long sleeve shaped in the usual manner, and slit open on the outside of the arm from the wrist to about midway to the elbow. This slit is edged with passementerie, with quilled ribbon, or any other kind of trimming that may be deemed suitable; and the sleeve is confined at the wrist by a bow of ribbon with long flowing ends. An under sleeve of muslin, the fulness of which passes through the opening of the upper sleeve, produces precisely the effect of the slashed sleeves of the sixteenth century.

A more than usual number of families being at the present time under the necessity of wearing mourning, we may mention some very elegant evening dresses recently made of black crape over black gros-de-naples. The skirts were nearly covered with small flounces, cut at the edges in vandykes or scallops. At the head of each flounce a row of gimp formed a neat finish, and also had the effect of supporting the jupe. Mourning head-dresses for evening costume may be composed of black tulle, crape, or lace, trimmed with bugles. Caps are either of white tulle or crape, with flowers made of white or black crape or of black velvet.

We subjoin a description of four splendid evening dresses recently made for a lady of high rank:—

1. Dress of pink tulle, with three jupes, each edged with a row of pink blonde, headed by five rows of narrow pink therry velvet. The two upper jupes gathered up on each side, and fastened by three bouquets of bay-roses. The bouquets placed *en tablier*—that is to say, in a slanting direction, from the lower one upwards.

2. Dress of yellow crape spotted with gold. At the bottom of the skirt one deep flounce, edged with two rouleaux of satin; over this a second jupe of the same material, edged with rouleaux of

satin. This upper jupe open on either side *en tablier*; and the openings confined by bouquets, of the red seeds of the sorbus-tree, made in velvet. A corresponding bouquet fastens the drapery of the corsage. The sleeves trimmed with bias folds of crape, and satin rouleaux.

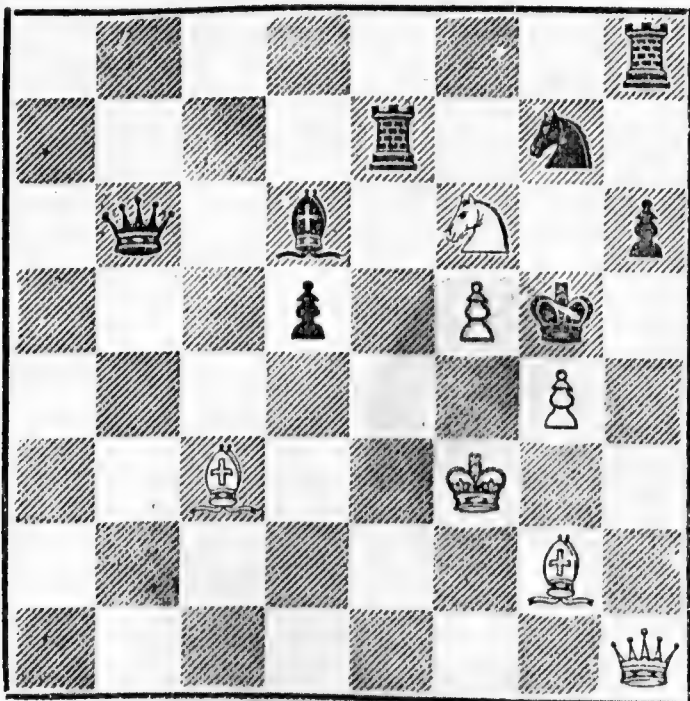
3. Robe of white watered silk, open on both sides. In each opening is inserted a piece of white satin, shaped in the form of a gore, about half a quarter wide at the bottom, and terminating in a point at the waist. This satin gore is covered by a full bouillonnée of tulle, confined here and there by bows of white satin ribbon. Over the corsage a berthe, composed of a bouillonnée of tulle. This berthe is rather high on the shoulders, and is trimmed with three small bows of white satin ribbon; the first placed just above the shoulder, the second on the middle of the sleeve, and the third at the edge of the sleeve.

4. A dress of superb maize-coloured watered silk, ornamented up each side of the skirt by a trimmings composed of white lace and maize-coloured satin ribbon. A berthe of lace, fastened on the shoulders and sleeves, by bows of satin ribbon, in the same manner as that described in No. 3.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CXXXVII.—By V. GRUNBAUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to win in three moves.

GAME CXXXVII.

Played between Messrs. Mayet and Szen.

WHITE (Mr. M.)

1. K P two sq
2. K Kt to B third
3. Q P two sq
4. K B to Q B fourth
5. K castles
6. Q B P one sq
7. Q Kt P two sq
8. Q takes P
9. Q R P two sq
10. Q B to Q R third
11. Q Kt to Q second
12. P takes P
13. Q Kt takes B
14. K Kt to Q fourth
15. P takes Q Kt
16. Q to Q Kt third
17. K B P two sq
18. Q R to Q B sq
19. Q P one sq
20. Q to Q B second
21. Q R to Q sq
22. K R to K B third
23. Q R to K B sq
24. Q R to Q Kt sq
25. K P one sq (a)
26. K P one sq
27. Q takes P (b)
28. Q to Q B second
29. P takes Kt
30. Q takes Q
31. R to Q B sq
32. Kt takes B
33. R takes Q B P
34. K P one sq
35. R to Q seventh
36. R to Q eighth
37. B takes Q P
38. B to Q B seventh
39. B takes Q Kt P
40. B to Q B fifth
41. R to K B eighth +
42. R to K eighth +
43. R to K B eighth +
44. R takes R +
45. B to K third
46. B to K B second
47. K to Kt second
48. K to Kt third
49. K R P two sq
50. B to Q B fifth
51. B to K B eighth
52. K to Kt fourth
53. B to Q sixth
54. B to K fifth

BLACK (Mr. S.)

1. K P two sq
2. Q Kt to B third
3. P takes P
4. K B to Q B fourth
5. P to Q third
6. P to Q sixth
7. K B to Q Kt third
8. Q to K second
9. Q R P one sq
10. Q B to K third
11. Q R P one sq
12. Q B takes B
13. K B takes P
14. Q Kt takes Kt
15. Q to Q second
16. Q Kt P one sq
17. K Kt to K second
18. K castles with K R
19. K to R sq
20. K R to Q B sq
21. K B P one sq
22. Kt to K Kt third
23. K R to K B sq
24. K B P one sq
25. K R to Q B sq
26. Q to K sq
27. Kt to K R fifth
28. Kt takes R
29. Q to K Kt third +
30. P takes Q
31. K R to K B sq
32. Q R takes Kt
33. Q R takes Q P
34. K R to K sq
35. K to Kt sq
36. K to B second
37. Q R to Q fifth
38. Q R takes Q R P
39. R takes K P
40. R to Q B second
41. K to K third
42. K to B third
43. R to K B second
44. K takes R
45. R to Q R seventh
46. K to K third
47. K to Q fourth
48. K to Q B fifth
49. K to Q sixth
50. R to Q B seventh
51. R to Q B second
52. R to K B second
53. R to K B fourth

(a) Well played.

(b) An evident blunder.

Drawn game.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CXXXVI.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K Kt third
2. Kt to K second +
3. Q to Q Kt fifth
4. Kt to Q fourth, check-mate

BLACK.

1. P becomes a Q (best)
2. K to Q B fifth
3. K takes Q

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

January 25, 1848.

"Sir,—As in the solution of Chess problems brevity is, I imagine, desirable, I beg to send you my manner of playing the one which appeared in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER of last Saturday:—

WHITE.

- Q to K B fourth, check
- B to Q B fourth, check
- Q to Q B seventh, mate in three instead of four moves

BLACK.

- K to Q fourth
- K to Q B third

"I am, sir, &c.,

"T. E. W."

"Birr, Ireland, January 23, 1848.
"Sir,—I should rather think the following, in three moves instead of four, is the solution of Problem CXXXVI. in your last:—

WHITE.

- Q to K B fourth, check
- B to Q B fourth, check
- Q to Q B seventh, check and mate.

BLACK.

- K to Q fourth
- K to Q B third

only move.

"Abb—tt M—ll—pp."

E. S. S.—The solution to Problem CXXXVI. sent us by our correspondent is certainly preferable to Lichtenstein's, as it is shorter; nevertheless the author's is so ingenious that we have given it in our present number. The solution sent us by E. S. S. runs thus:—

WHITE.

1. Q to K B fourth +
2. B to Q B fourth +
3. Q to Q B seventh, check-mate

BLACK.

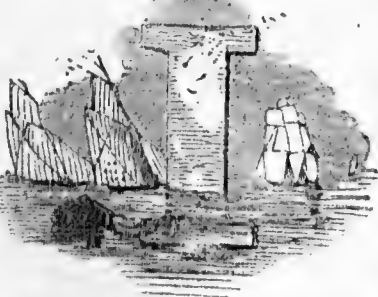
1. K to Q fourth
2. K to Q B third

H. J. C. ANDREWS.—The letter containing a solution in twelve moves to Problem CXXXIV. has not reached us; will our correspondent favour us with a copy of the solution? We shall also feel obliged by any solutions to Lichtenstein's problems shorter than the author's.

K. Y.—The November number of "The Palamede" will doubtless give some account of M. Des Chapelles.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS FOR THE BOUDOIR.

A SLY JOKE.



to be hauled through the bushes by the boathooks. Returning to where the larger boats had been left aground, our bowman, who was employed shooting the gig along by such aid as the branches of the trees, or the tendrils which hung to them, afforded him, stuck his boathook into what appeared to be a suspended ball of moss; but he soon discovered that it was something more, as it was a nest of hornets, which sallied out in great numbers, and resented the insult to their domicile by attacking the bowman first, as the principal aggressor, and us afterwards, as parties concerned. Now, the sting of a hornet is no joke; we covered our faces with our handkerchiefs, or anything we could find, and made a hasty retreat from the spot, pushing the gig down the stream, till we were clear of their attacks. In the hurry of our escape we left the boathook hanging in the hornets' nest, and not feeling at all inclined to go back for it, we hailed the captain's gig, which was following us, and requested very humbly that they would be pleased to recover our boathook for us, as we could not well reascend the stream from the want of it. As we did not mention that it was so peculiarly situated, the captain saw no objection, and, as they came to where it hung, his bowman caught hold of the staff, and wrested it from its position; but this time such force was used that the tendril gave way, and the nest itself fell down into the boat, and the irritated insects poured out their whole force to revenge this second aggression. The insects after all appeared to have a knowledge of the service, for they served out their stings in the same proportion as the prize-money is divided: the captain came in for his full share.—*Marryat's Borneo.*

TRUE HUMILITY.

No humility is thoroughly sound which is not thoroughly truthful. The man who brings mis-directed or inflated accusations against himself does so in a false humility, and will probably be found to indemnify himself on one side or another. Either he takes a pride in his supposed humility; or, escaping in his self-condemnations from the darker into the lighter shades of his life and nature, he plays at hide and seek with his conscience. And true humility, being a wise virtue, will deal more in self-examination and secret contrition than in confession. For confession is often a mere luxury of the conscience, used as the epicures of ancient Rome would use an emetic and a warm bath before they sat down to a feast. It is often also a very snare to the maker of it, and a delusion practised on the party to whom it is made. For, first, the faults may be such as words will not adequately explain; secondly, the plea of "guilty" shakes judgment in her seat; thirdly, the indulgence shown to confession might be better bestowed on the shame which conceals; for this tends to correction, whereas the confession will many times stand instead of penitence to the wrong-doer; and sometimes even a sorrowful penitence stands in the place of amendment, and is washed away in its own tears.—*Taylor's Notes from Life.*

ANSWERS TO CANNING'S CHARADE.

1.

Oh Canning! while thou livd'st on earth,
How oft did bitter cares oppress thee!
But, now thy pilgrimage is o'er,
May holy saints above caress thee.

E. W.

2.

Illustrious Canning! genius rare!
Thy riddle's hard to guess;
For how, by adding to thy care,
Can we believe it less?
The paradox some wits would pose,
To others prove distressing,
To comprehend how plural woes
Can constitute a blessing.

Great statesman, thou who thus could'st find
Such solace in distress,
What cares could shake thy mighty mind
Which yield to a caress?

JEANNETTE.

3.

When Canning a Prime Minister appears,
Plural will be his honours and his CARES;
And 'twould be singular should they be less.
When nations honour, and when Kings caress.
Rye, Jan. 25, 1848.

4.

The lady sits in her lonely bower,
And gazes out on the old church tower,
For many a long and lingering hour,
Watching the moonbeams play.

With pale and mellow'd light they shone
About that grey and massive stone,
Around that holy spot so lone,
Wherein her fathers lay;

And climbed o'er every turret tall,
And crept through every crevice small,
O'er ivied porch and mossy wall,
Marking their silvery way.

But tho' the lady loves their light,
And tho' they're dancing in her sight,
She thinks but of her true-love knight,
Why makes he such delay?

Her eye is bright, her form is wan,
The colour from her cheek has gone,
Ah! anxious "cares," and "vigil long,"
That colour drove away.

She hears a sound full well to please
Her ear—upon the whispering breeze;
Her straining eye far midst the trees
Discerns his gallant grey.

One moment more, and he will press
Her bending form in fond "caress,"
Repaying in its bliss, I guess,
Full many a mournful day.

Swindon, Wilts.

J. P.

5.

All sweethearts are cares, be they many or few,
And I have my share—ay, more than my due;
They keep me from quiet, and banish my slumber;
Yet I sigh but for one,—the singular number;
And, tho' CARES are bitter, I'm sure you'll confess
That 'tis indeed sweet to have one to CARESS.

Rathmines, Dublin, Jan. 24.

GEORGIANA.

6.

Along the early path of life
How sweet the wayside flowers!
We dream that never woe nor strife
Shall cloud the sunny hours.

The dream is o'er!—the mind, awake,
Finds that the flowers are tares;
For slumber short the time we take
From days consum'd in "cares."

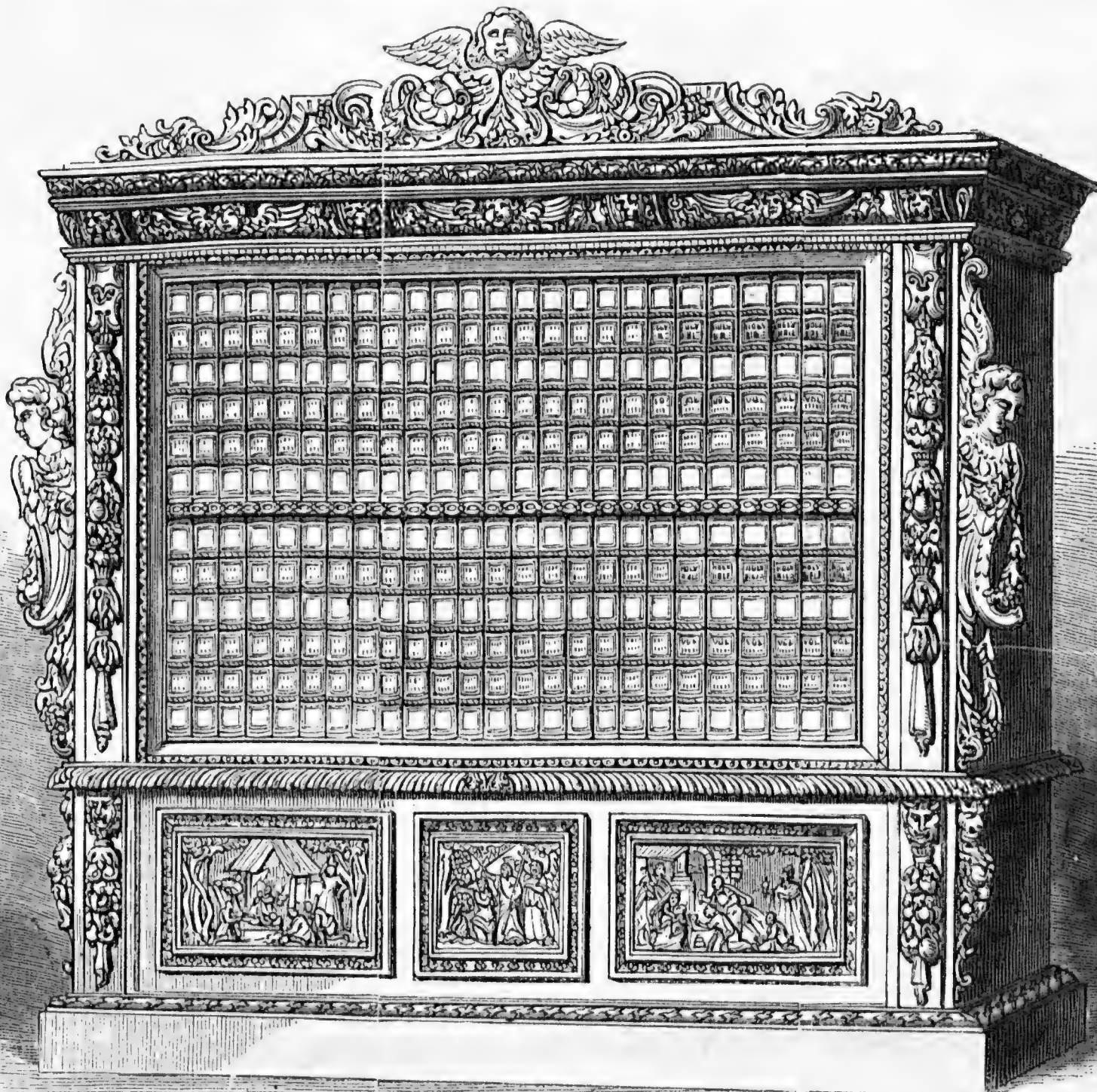
But heed them not, we still can prove
Affection's soft "caress";
And oh, what spell hath earth like love
To make our cares seem less?

PROCE.

N.B. Our best thanks to B. A. C., St. M., E. J., T. S., S. T., L. L., E. K., R. J., M. E. M., A. F., M. P., Constance De B., Mary, M. H., Pretty Pol, T. C., M. A. H., Agnes Horaine, Anne, S. G. Rath-seyana, &c. &c.

We have taken at hazard six of the many ingenious and clever answers of our fair correspondents. Those whose compositions do not appear will, we are sure, make allowance for our limited space.

On the day of Alderman Finnis's inauguration at Guildhall he very liberally transmitted £50 to the Tower Ward Schools, in addition to his former donations.



THE BOWYER BIBLE AND CABINET.

THE "BOWYER BIBLE AND CABINET."

The "Bowyer Bible," now most appropriately enshrined in the cabinet which is here represented, consists of forty-five large folio volumes, splendidly bound in russia backs, the sides of the binding being covered with silk. The letterpress was printed under the direction and superintendence of the late Mr. Macklin, and formed what is known as "Macklin's Bible." Very few copies of "Macklin's" folio Bible were printed; those that are now in existence are scattered over this country and Europe, and are only to be met with in national collections, or in the libraries of the noble and the wealthy. To this edition of the Bible by Macklin the late Mr. Bowyer added nearly *seven thousand pictorial illustrations*, consisting of original drawings by some of the first artists; engravings of the finest works of art connected with biblical history and learning; etchings explanatory of the sacred text; a perfect collection of what may be termed pictorial notes upon scriptural subjects, viz., trees, plants, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, fossils (forming almost a system of geology, and proving the truth of the Mosaic account of the Deluge); complete sets of maps and atlases, and a variety of other things, collected with an unintermitting zeal, and a determination to produce a Bible that should not only rival, but surpass, any copy of the Holy Scriptures in the library of the Vatican—of the French or German monarchs—of the royal and national libraries of our own country—of the foreign universities and colleges—and of the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Bowyer fully succeeded in his efforts, and he deserved success. He spared no expense in his pursuit; and he united to professional experience as an artist a fine taste and an unwearied intensity of purpose. Here are to be found one hundred and thirteen original drawings by Louthembourg, R.A.; engravings and etchings by Raffaele, Marc Antonio, Albert Durer, Callot, Rembrandt, and others; and, in short, such a variety of most beautiful illustrations and gems that a mere catalogue of their names and titles would form a tolerably-sized volume.

And now to say something of the cabinet in which these volumes are placed; though that is

an easier and less requisite task, because the illustration we have given conveys a very perfect notion of its style and beauty.

This cabinet is of carved oak, in the style of the age of the Tudors, though it is a work of foreign art, combining the manner of the Italian and Flemish schools. The workmanship is very elaborate, the details being in the rich and splendid style of the age in which it was produced. Though the devices are numerous they are arranged with great taste, the minuter parts being subservient to the general design, and the whole harmonizing in perfect concord, and forming a noble *tout ensemble*. It has three panels or metopes representing scriptural subjects. The one in the middle represents the Baptism of the Messiah in the river Jordan, with the Descent of the Holy Ghost; that on the left the Adoration of the Shepherds mentioned in the gospel of St. Luke; and that on the right the Offering of the Wise Men, or, as it is sometimes called, the Adoration of the Magi, mentioned in the gospel of St. Matthew. These carvings are very highly finished and worked out with great delicacy. The cabinet measures eight feet six inches in length and the same in height; the sides being terminated by representations of angels winged, carved with extraordinary boldness and mastery of hand. The whole is a noble specimen of the art of carving, and a most appropriate case for the costly volumes deposited within.

The engraving represents the celebrated work we have described above, encased in the oak cabinet in which it is now contained, and which, together with its precious deposit, forms the principal portion in the last grand club subscription of the Bowyer collection of the numerous and costly works of art about to be distributed to the subscribers at the approaching disposal announced to take place by Mrs. Mary Parkes, at her house, No. 22, Golden-square. For the particulars of the programme, the immense number of works of various classes of art to be distributed to the subscribers, the mode of distribution, and the details of the plan by which this lady intends to carry out her object, and to secure to those who have patronized her efforts the results of her experience and energy in the cause of the fine arts

in this country, we must refer our readers to Mrs. Parkes herself, observing, however, in justice to her, that she has laboured most sedulously for many years to collect and to keep together one of the finest galleries of art, and to bring before the public some of the most rare and most magnificent specimens ever produced.

THE WEATHER.—The cold has been intense for some days. Many parts of the country, especially the north, are covered several feet deep with snow, and the waters completely frozen over several inches thick; so that in all probability canal communication, should the present frost continue, will soon be closed to navigation.

YANKEE REVELLING.—An officer of the South Carolina Volunteers writes from the National Palace of Mexico, under date of October 16, as follows:—"Much has been said about revelling in the halls of the Montezumas; but we have seen but little of it. If sleeping on two blankets on a hard table and covering with one be called revelling, then I can say I do revel. But, when one comes to try it, the romance of the thing vanishes."

MUCH PROPERTY OR LITTLE.—Unless a man's property be large enough to find him an occupation in the management of it, and in the discharge of the duties incident to it (which generally speaking can only be the case of the eldest son), it will be essential to his happiness that he should have to work for his bread. And it is on this fact that the custom of succession according to primogeniture is to be defended; for, if any one is sacrificed by this custom, it is rather the eldest than the younger sons; the eldest being too often pampered into self-love, the most wretched inheritance of all; the younger being trained in self-sacrifice, fortified in self-reliance, and through industry and progress leading a wiser, a better, a more generous, and a happier life.

"Every virtue," said Mr. Soame Jenyns, "enjoined by Christianity as a virtue, is recommended by politeness as an accomplishment. Gentleness, humility, deference, affability, and a readiness to assist and serve on all occasions, are as necessary in the composition of a true Christian as in that of a well-bred man. Passion, moroseness, peevishness, and supercilious self-sufficiency are equally repugnant to the characters of both, who differ in this only—that the true Christian really is what the well-bred man pretends to be, and would still be better bred if he was."

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

A Walk round Mont Blanc. By the Rev. F. Trench. Bentley.



KEEPING in view the fact that the reader of this volume is more likely to profit by it than its author, its peculiar merit will be appreciated. With an empty exchequer at home,—with Ireland and her famine on one hand, and France and our national

defences on the other, not forgetting the smouldering fire which the politics of Europe everywhere present,—it is agreeable to turn into our study and trace the workings of the rev. tourist's mind from the hour when he "unexpectedly met with the valued offer of clerical assistance for a month from one to whose care he could entrust his charge, with the fullest confidence in his doctrine, assiduity, and pastoral love," to that in which we find him, with true Protestant zeal, scattering "his last few tracts in the French language among the crowd on the pier" at Ostend.

But, in truth, the reverend author's production is naught. Instead of giving an interesting account of his month's adventures, he dwells on nothing but the religious sects he came in contact with, none of which seem to have pleased him. And in this exercise of what, out of courtesy, may be called his discretion, he indulges in terms possibly not quite becoming in a clergyman who, instead of attending to his parish or cure, is perambulating round Mont Blanc. In fact, this mixture of theology and travels is not to our taste. One or either, and whichever the author pleases; but the two is more than we are willing to bargain for.

Taking the Rev. Mr. Trench in his own way, however, we find one or two passages in his book which, since it is under notice, may be extracted:—

A SWISS PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.

"The congregation at Montiers was engaged, as we entered, in singing a hymn. All due propriety of demeanour was manifest in the church. The service was in French. The clergyman, occupying a pulpit like one in our own land, was attired in a black gown, black stock, and bands. His prayer was from a printed form, which I remember to have been the usual course in French Protestant worship. The sermon was from the 35th verse of the 12th chapter of St. Matthew: 'A good man, out of the good treasure of the heart, bringeth forth good things; and an evil man, out of the evil treasure of his heart, bringeth forth evil things'—a sound, scriptural, and spiritual discourse. It certainly appeared to me that a still more broad, clear, and bold statement of the leading doctrines of the gospel would have been edifying and desirable; but there was nothing to cause my friends or myself to suppose that these truths were not known to, or experienced by, the preacher, or to suggest the idea that they were not frequently and fully proclaimed. Prayer, the repetition of the Creed, and the Benediction followed; and the service was then concluded, having occupied about an hour and a half.

"We all left the church together. As we were walking through the town, the clergyman whom we had just heard came up to us, giving us a friendly salute. We immediately returned his courtesy, and joined him on his way, expressing our interest in the service, and our sense of brotherhood, as Protestant Christians, with him and his flock. He seemed pleased, and expressed his warm approbation of the conduct which he saw pursued by many English travellers on the Sunday, and of the example which they set on this matter, stating that his church was very frequently attended by our countrymen, who, like ourselves, rested at Montiers on the sabbath-day. We walked on a little farther, continuing our conversation with him, till he stopped, and said, 'Here is my house,' pointing to a handsome and substantial residence, quite in the country, with a good garden, apparently a farm attached, and a noble view of wood and mountain in front. We then took off our hats, according to the continental custom, and were wishing him good morning, but he invited us in, and we accepted the offer. In answer to our inquiry, he informed us that this was not the vicarage, but his own property, and that the house was just built. We sat down in the drawing-room, and had some interesting conversation with him. When it was asked of him whether there were many in the neighbourhood and among his flock who showed their reception of the gospel of Christ, and apparently realized the grand truths of scripture regarding sin, the Saviour, and holiness as the fruit of faith, he said, 'Yes, a certain number;' making that answer which, in all probability, would have been the answer of most clergymen, acquainted with the gospel themselves, and publishing it faithfully among their own congregations. Happy are those pastors in any land who have good

reason to believe that the number is proportionably large! He added, 'Ah! c'est la vraie orthodoxie.' He also told us that his church was well attended; as, indeed, we had seen to be the case to-day.

"Regarding education, on which we made a few inquiries, he told us that it was very generally diffused in this part of Switzerland. In the canton of Berne, where we now were, it was compulsory on parents to send their children to school; every one could read and write, and the current education of the poor was carried much farther than this. Besides religious knowledge, the history of the country, drawing, and (as he expressed it) 'quelque instruction physique' was given in the schools.

"If the parents refuse or neglect to send their children, they are condemned to pay a fine of four or five francs; and if they are unable to pay the sum imposed they are compelled to give time and labour equivalent to that value on the public works.

"The contrast to all this, as exhibited in England, was stated to him by one of our party; and it was observed that, so far as our opinions went, the English people at large would not submit to any such regulations. He seemed to think this particularly strange, the government of our country being monarchical, and that of his own, in which this was enacted and practised, republican—observing that *a priori* it might have been supposed that the introduction of such compulsory education would have been more difficult in a country where republican feelings and institutions prevailed than in one circumstanced like England. He was perfectly right in his theory; but I believe that we were right in our views of the question as a practical matter in connection with the English mind and with the feelings of the people at large.

"All the information which we received from this very intelligent and obliging pastor was put for us in a very clear, condensed, and useful shape, just suited to inquirers like ourselves.

"From something which passed during our intercourse, we found that he was himself shortly to be engaged in the public examination of a school twenty miles off, so that we may suppose he was one duly calculated and qualified to afford us accurate accounts on all matters connected with education.

"Before quitting the house we put a question considered of some personal importance by many travellers at the present moment whose intention it is to spend any time in Switzerland, in addition to its being one with which not only the peace and happiness of the country is connected, but perhaps the peace of Europe. We asked whether there was any apprehension of immediate disturbances. In answer to which he said that the present was certainly a very critical moment; that the Diet was now sitting, and in the course of a fortnight or so would have to pronounce its final decision on the two questions—if they could be called two, so much were they intertwined—of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and of the dissolution of the Sonderbund, or league of the Roman Catholic cantons among themselves, independent of the grand Confederation of the cantons at large. We should, naturally, on entering the confines of the country, have pursued this subject at further length, as it is one of extreme interest at the present moment, had we considered it altogether appropriate to the day. As it was, we just asked the question, and, having received this answer, concluded our visit, and departed much gratified at the friendly, simple, and Christian courtesy with which we had been received."

We are puzzled how to pick out of the interspersed scraps which form a slender justification for the book's title something interesting about Mont Blanc. The following is, perhaps, as well worth perusal as anything we can find:—

THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

"In one part of our day's expedition we were followed up the side of the hill by a troop of goats—fine, highly bred, delicately formed, and nimble creatures—more like the pictures of the chamois (for the real living chamois I do not remember to have seen) than any specimens of the race which I had hitherto observed. They were perfectly tame and confident in their approaches; and one beautiful, chestnut-coloured animal was so closely familiar as to touch my hand repeatedly with his forehead in order to draw attention. Travellers, I suppose, are accustomed to give them something to eat, if they have it in their pocket; for the moment I put my hand into the pocket of the light loose coat which I wore on these excursions, he eagerly followed my movement, pushed his taper nose in mouthfuls of bread.

"Forbes says, that a traveller, entering the solitary slopes adjacent to the Mer de Glace, is sometimes surrounded, and inconveniently hemmed in, by a whole troop of these animals seeking for salt, which the shepherd-boy is accustomed to bring with him on visiting his charge, and for which they have a great liking.

"The view from the summit, usually attained on this expedition, is of a character surpassingly grand. Indeed, for a spectacle of the kind—namely, an immense line of the loftiest, most abrupt, and most their separate ridges, and a valley, lying deep below, line on which the spectator stands—the scene is perhaps or will ever have it equalled. The point of view where you stand is directly in face of the Mer de Glace, and you have an opportunity of marking in perfection the mode of its frozen descent, by means of the Glacier des Bois, which is, in fact, only a continuation of the Mer de Glace. This glacier makes

its way towards the valley below, at one part down the precipitous side of a vast reddish-brown ridge of rock, which it partly covers, and partly frames in its course, leaving large portions bare, partially moistened and bright from the overspreading current caused by the melting snow,—partially scarred with dark lines by the action of deeper and more violent streams,—and partially reflecting the beams of light from each dry prominence, glistening in the sun with its own metallic hue. Up the valley, which here crosses you, and which is in sight for an immense extent, both to the right and left, you see as far as the Col de Balme, and down it considerably below Chamonix. The depth of the valley, the extremely abrupt angle at which the whole chain of mountains descend, the woods on each side, the rivers, and the chalets, by which it is characterised, render the scene in the depth below of no slight interest. However, the grand object is of course Mont Blanc and its summit, on which I shall now make a few observations.

"Let no one imagine that he will see Mont Blanc even from hence, or from Chamonix, rising to a point, with a single definite peak, unrivalled and unapproached by competing summits. This is not the case. I do not know any mountain where it is less the case. Among the glorious mountains of this form which I have had the enjoyment to behold I remember specially the Pic du Midi, in the Pyrenees, and Etna, which latter is, indeed, a superb specimen of unity and of solitary grandeur, rising, as it does, singly, and not as one of a chain, from the very sea on one side, and from the plains of Sicily on the three others. So differently is Mont Blanc formed, that, until the traveller has received information on the spot, he is almost sure, when at Chamonix, or in other localities on this side of the mountain, to make a mistake as to the real and veritable summit of Mont Blanc. And I observed that the guides felt themselves so certain of newly-arrived travellers making this error, that, when they saw the spectator gazing upwards in the direction of the summit, they would not long delay—even until the stranger had spoken a word, as to the special height to which he was directing his attention—to tell him that he was in error, and that the honour of the real summit was to be given elsewhere. The fact is, that from the Chamonix the true culminating point of Mont Blanc certainly looks inferior in height to another ridge on the left hand, and, as it struck me, to one on the right also. Between and beyond these two sloping ridges a wide bed of snow sweeps upwards, and there is the crowning eminence which gives to Mont Blanc its royal honours as the very point in which the European Continent nearest approaches the canopy of heaven above. Again and again it should be remembered that Mont Blanc is a high mighty chain, not a single, solitary peak, or disappointment will at first ensue, though by degrees, if you have feelings for nature at all, it must sway and command them; and, as the magnitude of each separate feature, and the wonders of its structure, from God's hand, open to the eye and mind, boundless will be your admiration, keen indeed your interest, and hearty your love for all which it holds forth to your gaze, or offers as materials of contemplation, of thought, and of praise."

But *non semper arcum tendit Apollo*. There are occasions when our author descends as well from the summit of clerical zeal as from that of Mont Blanc; and this is particularly evident whenever he has occasion—which he finds in almost every chapter—to speak of hotel conveniences. Upon one occasion he meets with a character which promises to be interesting; but this happens at the two hundred and thirty-fifth page of the book, and the reader by that time is inured to disappointment:—

JOSEPH MARCOUD.

"I was soon lodged in a good substantial hotel, kept by a most good-humoured host, named Marcond, and clad in one of his coarse but well-washed shirts—my guide having remarked, with his usual attention, that I always changed this article of dress after a long walk. Accordingly, as my host's carriage with my bag had not yet arrived, the first observation which he made on seeing the landlady was to request this loan for me. A large St. Bernard dog was walking about the house; a blazing fire was lit, as a thing of course, even in the middle of July, and, sitting by it, I heard the wind coming down the pass, and uttering just that mournful howl which showed what might be expected in more unfavourable weather. I had not, however, sat there long before I received the visit of an old man, who was not noticed to me at the inn, but sent for, on my expressing what interest it would give me to see some one who could tell me about Buonaparte's passing down this valley, from having been himself an eyewitness of the scene. I found in Joseph Marcond—for he was of the same name as my host—one of the few now living in the place who remember the day in question. He was a very animated and sensible narrator, plainly answering the few questions which I put to him, after we had taken a glass of wine together, and touched glasses according to the custom of the country. He came quite at my spontaneous desire, and had not at all the manner of one accustomed to narrate as a lion shown to travellers.

"Among other things, he described Napoleon's interview with some Austrian prisoners, who had been confined in a house just opposite to that in which I am now writing. He said that Napoleon was attired 'tout simplement, en bourgeois,' while all his suite were in full and brilliant regimentals; that he had an 'air très vif,' with an eye of wonderful acuteness and expression, looking every way. The old man added that as to size and height he was very like himself,

and rose up to show me his own form, representing Buonaparte's mien, so far as he could, by look and gesture. Altogether I was much pleased by my interview with this fine old *paysan*. He seemed to lay hold at once of something which I said bearing on true religion, and on the superiority of that 'honour, which cometh from God only,' to all the earthly renown of warriors and kings."

To speak candidly, it has seldom been our lot to read a book which, after exciting so much expectation, treated it so badly. There is hardly a page which does not bear promise in its captivating title of something worth reading. But "blessed are they who expect nothing." The "Walk round Mont Blanc" shall not disappoint them.

As to the religious disquisitions which form so prominent a better half of Mr. Trench's work, we express no opinion. Our business is not with such matters. But neither a Protestant nor a Catholic, nor a Wesleyan, Anabaptist, Ranter, Thumper, or Jumper, has a right to put forth his particular views under a title which has really no shadow of connection with them. Persons who have bought this book did so for the purpose of having its three-hundred-and-thirty-two-pages-worth of Mont Blanc for their ten and sixpence—a sum fully adequate to the purchase of all the information on the subject which Mr. Trench appears, from this sample, to be capable of giving. But they will find that more than half the volume is devoted to matter which, but for the happy accident alluded to in the first chapter—the substitution for a month of the Hon. and Rev. W. Wingfield in the author's pastoral appointment—should have been delivered from his pulpit at Reading as part of his stipendiary duties. Now, this is not fair. It is treating the public as children are treated—admitting the medicine under pretence of treacle; excellent medicine, no doubt; but things that have names ought to be called by them; and, instead of "A Walk round Mont Blanc," this volume ought to have borne the title of "A Walk into the Vatican."

Ranke's History of Servia. Translated by Mrs. Alexander Kerr. Murray.

The merits of this volume having been long recognised before it comes into our hands, and its place assigned it in the catalogue of modern histories, little is left for us to do but to repeat the commendations already passed upon the labours of the author and his talented translator. We believe that whoever desires to be acquainted with the Servian revolution cannot do better than possess himself of Mrs. Kerr's translation; and it may be briefly stated that that lady has rendered a service not to be lightly rewarded to the English student in placing so valuable a work within his reach.

A SERVIAN VILLAGE.

"The villages of Servia stretch far up into the gorges of the mountains, into the valleys formed by the rivers and streams, or into the depths of the forest. Sometimes, when consisting of forty or fifty houses, they spread over a space as extensive as that occupied by Vienna and its suburbs. The dwellings are isolated, at a distance one from another, and each contains within itself a separate community. The real house is a room enclosed by loam walls, and covered with the dry bark of the lime, having the hearth in the centre. Around this room chambers are constructed—*Clijet* or *Wajat*—often fitted up with polished boards, but without any fireplaces. The house ostensibly belongs to the father and mother of the family, to whose use a separate sleeping-room is sometimes appropriated. The chambers are for the younger married people. All the members of the family constitute but one household; they work and eat together, and in the winter evenings assemble around the fire. Even when the father dies, his sons, appointing one of their brothers, the best qualified amongst them, as master of the house (*Stargeshina*), remain together until too great an increase of the family renders a separation desirable. It is not unusual for one house to form an entire street. The household requires but little assistance from strangers. The men raise their own buildings; construct, in their rude manner, their ploughs and waggons; prepare the yokes of their draught oxen; hoop their casks; and manufacture their shoes from rough leather. Their other clothing is prepared by the women, who spin wool and flax, weave linen and woollen cloth, and understand the art of dyeing with madder. Their land yields the food they require; so that salt is, perhaps, the only article they find it necessary to purchase. The mechanics most in request by the villages are smiths, to make their tools. A mill belongs to several houses conjointly, and each house has its day for using it. These family households, supplying all their own wants, and shut up each within itself, a state of things which was continued under the Turks, because the taxes were chiefly levied upon the households, formed the basis of Servian nationality."

We add the character of Kara George, a leader of the revolution. It is striking and original, and will, perhaps, give a better notion of the events of which this volume treats than any other extract which our limits could embrace:—

KARA GEORGE.

"George Petrowitsch, called Kara, or *Zrni*, the

black, was born between the years 1760 and 1770, in the village of Wischewzi, in the district of Kragujewas. He was the son of a peasant named Petroni; and in his early youth he went with his parents higher up into the mountain to Topola. In the very first commotion of the country—which was in the year 1787, when an invasion by the Austrians was expected—he took a part that decided the character of his future life. He saw himself compelled to flee; and not wishing to leave his father behind, amongst the Turks, he took him also, with all his moveable property and cattle. Thus he proceeded towards the Save, but the nearer they approached that river, the more alarmed became his father, who, from the first, would have preferred surrendering, as many others had done, and often advised him to return. Once again, and in the most urgent manner, when they already beheld the Save before them, 'Let us humble ourselves,' the old man said, 'and we shall obtain pardon. Do not go to Germany, my son: as surely as my bread may prosper thee, do not go.' But George remained inexorable. His father was at last equally resolved: 'Go, then, alone,' he said; 'I remain in this country.' 'How!' replied Kara George, 'shall I live to see thee slowly tortured to death by the Turks? It is better that I should kill thee myself on the spot!' Then, seizing a pistol, he instantly shot his father, and ordered one of his companions to give the deathblow to the old man, who was writhing in agony. In the next village, Kara said to the people, 'Get the old man who lies yonder for me, and drink also for his soul at a funeral feast.' For that purpose he made them a present of the cattle which he had with him, and then crossed the Save. This deed, which was the first indication of his character, threw him out of the common course. He returned to his own district with the rank of sergeant in the corps of volunteers; but, believing himself to be unjustly passed over at a distribution of medals, he retired into the mountains as a *Heyduc*. However, he became reconciled in this matter with his colonel, *Mihaljewitsch*; went with him after the peace to Austria, and was made 'forest-keeper' in the cloister of *Kruschedol*. But he did not rest satisfied in Austria; and as, under *Hadschi Mustafa*, he had nothing to fear in Servia, he returned thither, and from that time followed his business, that of a dealer in swine. The outrages of the *Dahis* hurried him into the movements in which he was destined to perform so important a part. Kara George was a very extraordinary man. He would sit for days together without uttering a word, biting his nails. At times, when addressed, he would turn his head aside, and not answer. When he had taken wine he became talkative; and, if in a cheerful mood, he would, perhaps, lead off a *Kolo-dance*. Splendour and magnificence he despised. In the days of his greatest success he was always seen in his old blue trousers, in his worn-out short pelt, and his well-known black cap. His daughter, even whilst her father was in the exercise of princely authority, was seen to carry her water-vessel, like other girls in the village. Yet, strange to say, he was not insensible to the charms of gold. In Topola he might have been taken for a peasant. With his *Momkes*, he would clear a piece of forest land, or conduct water to a mill; and then they would fish together in the brook *Jasenitza*. He ploughed and tilled the ground; and spoiled the insignia of the Russian Order, with which he had been decorated, whilst putting a hoop on a cask. It was in battle only that he appeared a warrior. When the Servians saw him approach, surrounded by his *Momkes*, they took fresh courage. Of lofty stature, spare, and broad-shouldered, his face seamed by a large scar, and enlivened with sparkling deep-set eyes, he could not fail to be instantly recognised. He would spring from his horse, for he preferred fighting on foot; and, though his right hand had been disabled from a wound received when a *Heyduc*, he contrived to use his rifle most skilfully. Wherever he appeared the Turks became panic-stricken; for victory was believed to be invariably his companion."

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new farce, under the title of "Dearest Elizabeth," was produced here last Saturday with success, which, though merited by the ingenuity of the plot, and smartness of the dialogue, we could wish had not been awarded to a piece containing, from first to last, nothing but such scenes of social profligacy as those on which the whole *fun* of the production rests. In short, we were quite disappointed to find it was not a translation from the French. Our strictures on the *morale* of the piece in no way affect the personification of the parts allotted to the actors. Mr. Keeley, as a faithless husband, was funny in his happiness, and still funnier in his misery; while Mrs. Keeley, as the pert cunning servant, was the finest specimen of shrewd vulgarity we have ever seen. Mr. Clark, who, by the way, but seldom gets a part where he has an opportunity of displaying the talent he undoubtedly possesses, received considerable applause for his clever humorous personification of the jealous gardener. The subordinate characters were well filled; and at the fall of the curtain Mr. Keeley was called for, and the piece announced for repetition amidst the applause of a numerous audience.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On Wednesday the tragedy of "Macbeth" was produced at this theatre, with a view to introduce a new candidate for tragic honours. Miss Glyn, a pupil of Mr. Charles Kemble, made her appearance as *Lady*

Macbeth, and, as far as a first performance affords a criterion, she gives considerable promise of excellence.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

GRAND OPERA.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Weiss, his character in the opera of "Lucia di Lamermoor" has been sustained by Mr. Gregg, with much effect. Madame Dorus Gras, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Whitworth were in excellent voice. The opera went off with great spirit, and the recalls before the curtain were numerous. Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre*, "The Marriage of Figaro," is in active rehearsal, and will be immediately brought out. The "Iphigenia in Tauris," we understand, is not to be produced this season. Great exertions, however, are making to present Scribe's last new opera. Mr. Grieve has been to Paris to take sketches of the scenery. The orchestral score has arrived, and some of the principal characters have been already distributed. We are authorised to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the various and conflicting reports which have been promulgated relative to the financial concerns of the theatre.—The following distinguished company honoured the representations last week:—The Comte de Montemolin and suite, the Duchess Dowager of Bedford, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Auckland, Viscount Dillon, the Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone, Lord Enfield and family, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord and Lady Holland, Lady Macfarlane, Sir Charles and Lady Des Vaux, Sir Hesketh and Lady Fleetwood, Sir H. Meux, Sir William Herries, the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. Mr. Ashley, General Mercer and party, Major and Mrs. Gage and party, Mr. R. Gore, M.P., &c.

Mr. John Parry has launched a new song, written by Mr. Roe, which is very likely to become highly popular, the subject being an incident in King Alfred's life, where he took shelter in a cottage, and the hostess rating him for allowing the cakes to be burnt.

It is intended to perform at the approaching festival of the Royal College of Musicians two grand marches, which were composed expressly for the society by Haydn and Winter when they were in this country. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will preside on the occasion.

The Melodists' Club commenced its twenty-fourth season on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Round, Catch, and Canon Club had an excellent meeting on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Machin presiding. Several fine compositions by the old masters were well sung by Messrs. Francis Lockey, Bennett, Laud, King, Bradbury, and Machin. A new round by Mr. Parry was encored. T. Cooke's fine glee "Strike the lyre," Sir George Smart's "Bacchus and Apollo," Horsley's "Mine be a cot," and Bishop's "Bold Robin Hood," were loudly applauded, and the evening passed off in a very delightful manner.

EXETER-HALL.—On Wednesday night Mr. Hullah gave a grand performance of vocal and instrumental music, with the assistance of his first-class pupils, Mr. Willy's concert band, and Misses Stewart, Gill, and Duval; Messrs. Lockey, Williams, and H. Phillips, as solo vocalists. The programme commenced with Handel's *serenata*, the words by Gay, called "Acis and Galatea." After the *serenata*, Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," including all the important pieces except the interlude of "Hermes seeking Lysander in a wood" (which is always unaccountably neglected, albeit one of the most exquisite thoughts of the composer), and the final chorus, was performed, for the most part, exceedingly well, though the duet "Ye spotted snakes" might, with advantage, have been rendered with somewhat more energy by the lady soloists. Mr. Willy's band deserves praise for the manner in which the instrumental pieces were executed. The "First Walpurgis Night" concluded the programme of the evening, and was finely performed. The hall was quite full.

THE LATE MR. R. B. PEAKE.—Mr. Mitchell has very kindly and liberally undertaken to arrange his French Plays in such a way as that he may be able to grant to the Peake Fund Committee the use of the St. James's Theatre. If this can be accomplished, the public, we believe, will have the treat of seeing Mr. Brooke and Mr. T. P. Cooke perform two of their most attractive characters on the same night.

G. Herbert Rodwell, the composer, and author of "Woman's Love" and "The Memoirs of an Umbrella," will shortly present to the public a new romance in monthly parts, to be entitled "Old London Bridge." This romance is said to be fraught with wonders highly romantic, yet founded on truth.

VIENNA.—It is with great regret we have to announce the death of Herr Fuchs, the celebrated composer of "Gutenburg." His opera obtained great popularity. It will be remembered that Herr Staudigl sang two spirited anacreontic songs from this opera at the last Gloucester Festival. He died at the early age of thirty-five. His loss is deeply lamented, and his funeral was attended by all the musical celebrities of the city. Amongst his posthumous works is a completed comic opera, entitled "The Student of Salamanca."

THE WORK TABLE.

BY M^{LE}. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

NET FOR THE HAIR.

Materials—Three pieces of fine brown crocheted silk, three skeins of gold thread, and a gold cord and tassels.

Make a chain of 12 stitches, join the ends to form the centre, work a chain of 5 in every alternate stitch, then work 2 rounds, increasing by working 2 chains in every alternate chain of previous round; work 3 rounds with the gold, then 4 with the silk, increasing in every fourth chain; 3 rounds with gold, and 4 with silk, increasing as before; work 3 rounds with gold, 4 with silk, 3 with gold, 4 with silk, 3 with gold, 4 with silk, decreasing by omitting every fourth chain in the last round. Work 6 rounds with the gold; draw round the head with the gold cord and tassels.

KNITTED OVAL D'OYLEY.

Materials—Boar's head cotton No. 10; pins No. 6; cast on eight loops on three pins; knit one and every alternate round plain.

1st round.—Thread forward, knit 1, all round.

2nd round.—Thread forward, knit 2; repeat all round.

3rd round.—Thread forward, knit 3; repeat all round.

4th round.—Thread forward, knit 4; repeat all round.

5th round.—Thread forward, knit 5; repeat all round.

6th round.—Thread forward, knit 6; repeat all round.

7th round.—Thread forward, knit 7; repeat all round.

8th round.—Thread forward, knit 8; repeat all round.

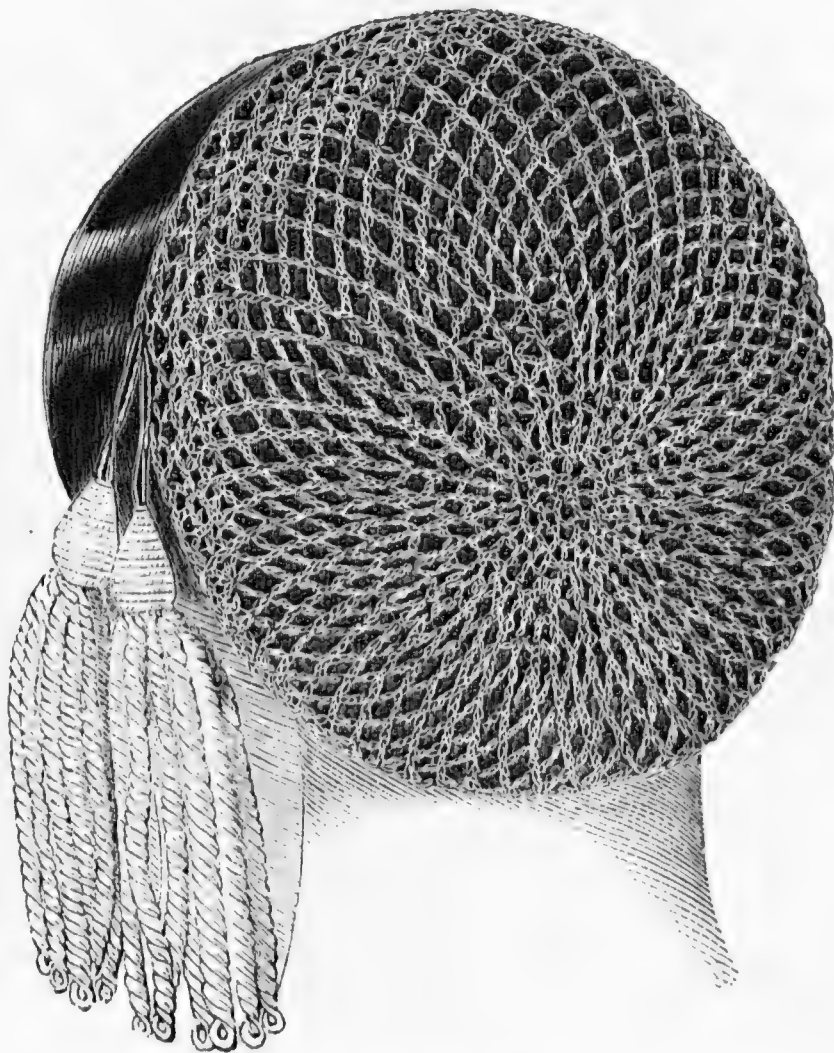
9th round.—Thread forward, knit 9; repeat all round.

Decrease the star to a point by increasing the open part, knit 3 plain rounds, then work as follows:—

1st round.—Thread forward knit 1, thread forward knit 5; repeat all round.

2nd round.—Thread forward knit 3, thread forward knit 5; repeat all round.

3rd round.—Thread forward knit 5, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat all round.



NET FOR THE HAIR.

4th round.—Thread forward knit 7, thread forward slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped loop over the knitted one; repeat all round.

5th round.—Thread forward knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 1; repeat all round.

6th round.—Thread forward knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 1; repeat all round.

7th round.—Thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 3; repeat all round.

8th round.—Thread forward slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped loop over the knitted one, knit 5; repeat all round.

Knit 3 rounds plain, and cast loosely off. Knit the following lace:—

Cast on 14 loops, knit 1 row plain.

1st row.—Knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread twice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 3, thread thrice round the pin, knit 2 together, thread thrice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1.

2nd row.—Knit 3, pearl 1, knit 3, pearl 1, knit 6, pearl 1, knit 5.

3rd row.—Knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, knit to end.

4th row.—Knit 13, knit 2 together, knit to end.

5th row.—Knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread twice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 5, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1.

6th row.—Knit 14, pearl 1, knit to end.

7th row.—Knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, knit to the end.

8th row.—Cast off 4, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit to the end.

Repeat until sufficient is worked to go round the D'Oyley. Wash, starch, and iron on the wrong side.

ILLUSTRATED D'OYLEY.

BY A. L. BOND.

Material—White satin.

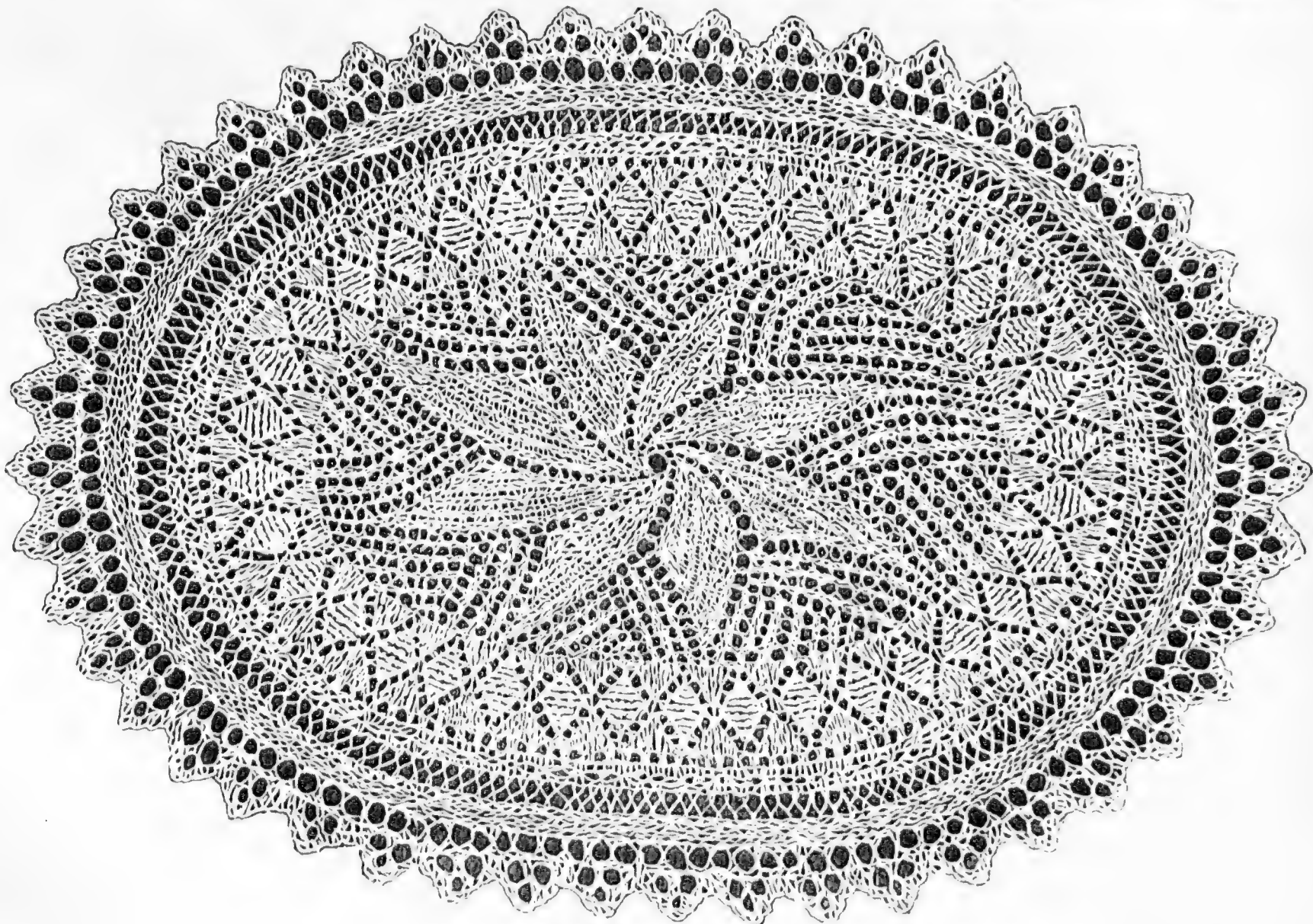
Draw the design with indelible ink and a quill pen: press with a hot iron as soon as finished.

EMBROIDERY IN CHENILLE.

PATTERN FOR CORNERS OF SCREEN.

Materials—Black satin, four shades of rose-coloured chenille, three shades olive-greens for the leaves of rose, three shades of blue greens for the leaves of shamrock and thistle, and three shades of puce for thistle; gold thread for veining the leaves and flower of the thistle.

Line the satin with linen cloth, stretch in a frame, draw the design with white crayon, using a pounced pattern if preferred; work in embroidery.



KNITTED OVAL D'OYLEY.



ILLUSTRATED D'OYLEY.

stitch, using a chenille-needle; shade the rose according to taste; vein the leaves with the gold, and work them with the various shades of green, shading from dark to light; work the thistle with the shades of puce, veining with gold; the buds must be worked with green.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Round Pineushion shall be reworked, and, if any error is discovered, it shall be corrected in a future number. Amateur knitters are probably not aware of the difficulty which attends the knitting of these pretty little articles for the toilet.

MARIAN.—The directions for knitting the Fruit Dish-cover will answer equally well for crochet, substituting, as a matter of course, the chain stitch open crochet for netting.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Twenty-five loops are the number in each pattern. In the alternate rows pearl the loops remaining in the pattern without regard to number.

LADY FLORA will find her request attended to at the earliest opportunity.

M. P.'s suggestions shall be attended to.

AN ADMIRER will find what she requires in the next week's paper.

MARY's request will receive attention at an early opportunity.

ELLEN.—Clean Berlin work in the following manner:—Heat a little wheaten bran, cover it thickly over the work, rub it well with a piece of woollen cloth, and brush it off with a hard brush. The pattern required shall be given as soon as it can be arranged.

The following is a recipe for dyeing the hair:—Dissolve steel filings in white wine vinegar, in the proportion of two ounces of the former to a pint of the latter. Apply this to the hair with a close, fine brush.

ORNAMENTS FOR CAKES.—Steep gum tragacanth in rose-water, and make it into a paste with some double-refined sugar. You may colour the paste with powders and jellies as your fancy shall direct you, and then make them up into what shape you like. You may have moulds made in what shape you please.

Mlle. DUFOUT.

THE NEWCASTLE POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION.—under the high patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Durham, the Right Hon. Lord Morpeth, M.P., Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Viscount Ossulston, M.P., Lord Viscount Seaham, M.P., the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. M.P., and a long list of personages of distinction—has made arrangements for opening, early in the ensuing spring, an exhibition of objects illustrative of mechanical and general science, the fine arts, &c., upon a scale similar to that which proved so eminently successful in 1840; and the committee will, we doubt not, have every support and co-operation in their undertaking. The exhibition will comprise the following subjects:—1. Works in painting, sculpture, modelling, drawing, and engraving. 2. Models of pneumatic pumps, fire-engines, steam-engines, hydraulic presses,

water wheels, &c. 3. Models of locomotive engines, and railway carriages. 4. Models of roofs, buildings, bridges, &c. 5. Models of various kinds of mill-work. 6. Models illustrative of general manufacture, with specimens of the raw and manufactured material. 7. Models of ships, steam-vessels, boats, carriages, waggon, &c. 8. Mathematical and chemical apparatus illustrative of natural and experimental philosophy. 9. Specimens of greenhouse and stove plants, and rare flowers in pots. 10. Implements of agriculture. 11. Specimens of natural history, antiquities, manuscripts, coins, literary curiosities, &c. 12. Armour and costumes of different nations. 13. Models and apparatus illustrative of mining operations. The committee solicit the loan of specimens illustrating any of the above branches of science and art; for the safe custody and return of which they will be responsible, paying all expenses of carriage, &c.; they will, therefore, feel obliged by, as early as may be, a list and description of the objects which parties are willing to furnish. Any surplus that may arise from the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the funds of the "Natural History Society," and the "Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts," in the town. The secretaries are

Henry Brady, High-street, Gateshead; D. Embleton, M.D., Northumberland-street, Newcastle; Joseph Watson, solicitor, St. Nicholas-churchyard; Joseph Blacklock, solicitor, St. Nicholas-churchyard.

THE IPSWICH MUSEUM.—A museum for the general reception of all matters possessing a scientific interest, but more particularly for the collection of specimens in ornithology, entomology, and geology peculiar to Britain, has been recently established in Ipswich.



PATTERN FOR CORNERS SCREEN.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

What lady does not wish for a Cashmere shawl? But why should we ask such a very unnecessary question? Our fair readers must allow that if such a person could be found she would be a perfect *lusus nature*. Every lady who has a father, uncle, brother, or cousin, it matters not how far removed, makes either a direct and pressing request, or else gives hints, so broad as cannot be mistaken, for the possession of the much-coveted shawl. Nay, we have heard that some of our fair Parisian neighbours, whose hearts had withstood every persuasion of the tongue, had been induced to yield a hand to the lover who unexpectedly proffered for acceptance a Cashmere shawl. And yet, in spite of all the furor which exists for this foreign article of dress, we confess that we have seen many shawls of our own Paisley manufacture far more beautiful in colour and in design than the greater number of those from Cashmere; but then the material—ay, there we must confess the inferiority.

Nature has furnished more or less to every quadruped two sorts of hair, the one fine, curly, generally grey, forming a down, more or less thick, as if to guard it against cold or damp; the other coarse, flat, giving a general colour to the animal. These two sorts of hair generally become thicker according to the degree of cold to which they are exposed, and the inner curly hair becomes gradually finer as the cold increases in force. It is this hair of the Cashmere goat which renders these animals so valuable, and to which we are indebted for these delicate shawls.

Neither the London nor the Parisian belle, perhaps, when she is contemplating the beauty of one of these of which she is the envied possessor, is at all aware of the manner in which these costly articles are transferred to European merchants.

In the year 1816 a fire took place on the confines of Europe and Asia, which burnt down the little village of Makarief. This event, unnoticed in the European newspapers, was one of far more consequence than many incidents which are copiously dilated on; for in that miserable village had been held, from time immemorial, every year in the month of July, the Fair where all the cashmeres were sold which were brought by land into Europe. The warehouses and shops of the merchants were consumed with the village. The Russians immediately transferred the fair to Nishnei Novgorod, and here, every July, in addition to the native population of Russians, Tartars, and Calmucs, are found Greeks, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Poles, Germans, French, English, and even Americans. Notwithstanding this confusion of tongues, the most perfect order reigns among this assembly of many nations. The riches congregated are incalculable. The silks of Lyons and Asia, the furs of Siberia, the pearls of the East, the wines of France and Greece, and the merchandise of Persia and China, are seen on every side. But among the many precious productions of Asia, the shawls of Cashmere certainly bear the first rank.

The sale of these beautiful articles always takes place in the presence of witnesses, and has thus been described by a lively French traveller:—"On our arrival at the fair we were joined by the other witnesses and two Armenian brokers, and were conducted to a row of stone houses without upper stories; here we were introduced into a sort of vault. The Indian shawl-merchant, who was the seller, sat here surrounded by immense riches in the form of four score bales of cashmeres, which were ranged and piled against the wall; he dealt in no other merchandise. The extraordinary part of the business is, that shawls of the greatest value are sold without the buyer ever seeing them opened; they are never unfolded; nor does the buyer even examine a corner; still he is perfectly informed of their state by the catalogues of the brokers, which are drawn up with the utmost care and fidelity.

"The brokers, as soon as the business began, placed the buyer and seller at opposite corners of the apartment, we being squatted on the ground, without speaking a word; a continual communication was kept up by the running to and fro of the brokers from one to the other, making known the price asked and the price bid in mysterious whispers. After awhile the bale of shawls was brought out and placed between the parties; the seller boasted of their beauty and value, while the buyer regarded them with silent disdain, and compared their number and mark with his catalogue. A positive offer was then made of the highest price the buyer would give. The Indian merchant then rose to quit the warehouse; the brokers spoke very loudly, and seized him by the skirt of his garment to detain him by force; the one pulled him on one side, the other on the other, with the most outrageous noise. In the midst of all this confusion the Indian seemed perfectly passive. If a fair price has been offered, the brokers endeavour to force the Indian merchant to

give the buyer his hand, who holds it open, and repeats his offer in a loud voice. The brokers endeavour to get hold of the Indian, who defends himself, resists, escapes to the other end of the warehouse, enveloping his hand in the large sleeve of his robe, all the while whining out his first price in the most dolorous tone of voice. At last they catch him, and in spite of his resistance, and even his cries, place his hand in that of the buyer. Complete tranquillity succeeds this scene. The brokers congratulate the buyer. The Indian sighs piteously, and complains in a doleful tone of the violence and ill behaviour of the brokers. The brokers now seat themselves, and prepare the bill of sale as the last act of the ceremony. All that has passed is pure acting, and considered indispensable to the etiquette of the sellers of Cashmere shawls; for, if the Indian merchant has not been sufficiently pinched and pulled, and pushed from side to side, and his head and arms bruised with the ardour of the sale, he will fancy he has parted with his goods too readily, and repent of the affair before July fair brings him to Nishnei again.

THE CHURCH.

OXFORD.—CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—There will be an election of three scholars at this college on Friday, the 18th of February.

CAMBRIDGE.—KING'S COLLEGE.—J. C. Wright, Scholar, has been elected a fellow of this society.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—R. Watson, B.A., has been elected a fellow of this society.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER. The consecration of the Rev. James Prince Lee, as the first Bishop of the See of Manchester, was performed on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, after the conclusion of morning prayer. There was a large congregation, chiefly of strangers, at the chapel. Before the commencement of divine service, Mr. Gutteridge, accompanied by a friend, arrived at the chapel, and was conducted to the robing-room. The Archbishop of York entered shortly afterwards, to whom Mr. Gutteridge said, "My lord, I have felt it right to place personally in your hands this document, a copy of which was delivered to you last evening." The archbishop, being made aware of the subject to which it related, replied, "I cannot receive anything here." Mr. Gutteridge rejoined, "My lord, I lay this before you," at the same time placing upon the table before the archbishop a protest, and then withdrew. The usual forms were proceeded with; and, the bishop elect being clothed in the full episcopal habit, and kneeling at the altar, the "Veni, Creator, Spiritus," was said, and the archbishop and bishops laid on their hands. The bible was then delivered, and the first consecrated bishop of the see of Manchester received within the rails, where he took his place at the right hand of the Primate of England. The sacrament was afterwards administered by the archbishop to the comparative few who remained in the chapel.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The following notice has been issued:—"The Boden Professor of Sanscrit will commence his lectures at the Clarendon on Monday, the 7th of February, at two o'clock."

MADEIRA.—THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The Persia, Indianan, having on board the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, arrived safely at Madeira on the 30th ult., after a fine passage of ten days from Portsmouth. His lordship, on New Year's-day, held a confirmation in the English church, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, when several young persons were admitted to that holy rite of the church, and in the evening the bishop and Mrs. Gray had the honour to dine with her Majesty.

THE NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 23.—A squadron of armed steam-vessels, to consist of twelve, of various sizes and power, is ordered to be assembled at Portsmouth, and kept ready for service.

WOOLWICH, Jan. 22.—The Lewellyn, a new iron steam-packet, intended for the Dublin and Holyhead line of packets, was launched at high water, this afternoon, from the building-yard of Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, at Blackwall.

LAW AND POLICE.

BELL v. LORD MEXBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

RAILWAY SPECULATING.—LIABILITIES OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEEMEN WHO DID NOT SIGN SUBSCRIBERS' AGREEMENT OR PARLIAMENTARY CONTRACT.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, which came before him in November, 1846, on an appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor of England, allowing a demurrer put in by certain of the defendants to the bill. The bill was filed by two on behalf of all the shareholders, except defendants, in a defunct Devonshire and Exeter Railway Company, against the directors and members of the provisional committee of management. Certain defendants, who were members of the provisional committee, but did not sign the subscribers' agreement or the parliamentary contract, demurred to the bill, which prayed an account against the defendants, and that they might be compelled to

pay deposits in shares which had been allotted to them—which they accepted but never took up—and that the assets of the company might be duly administered. The demurrer was allowed by the Vice-Chancellor, on the ground that the demurring parties were not shareholders, and therefore not partners in the concern, and therefore not liable to pay or to account, and particularly that the misconduct of the directors operated as a release of these defendants. The Lord Chancellor, after stating the case made by the bill, said there were three questions—first, whether these defendants were liable to take the shares that were allotted to them; 2nd, whether the plaintiffs had a right to sue; and, 3rd, whether other persons were not necessary parties. On all these points his lordship was against the plaintiffs, and came to the conclusion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD v. GRIFFIN COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Rolt and Mr. Calvert moved, before the Vice-Chancellor of England, to dissolve an injunction, granted on the 25th instant, to restrain the defendants from printing, publishing, and selling, or otherwise disposing of any copies of the article or essay on the life of Thomas Aquinas, as a separate or distinct work, or otherwise than as a part of the work entitled "The Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The article in question was written by the plaintiff in the year 1833 for the Encyclopædia, at the request of Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, who were then the proprietors thereof. The defendants, who were now the proprietors of the Encyclopædia, a short time since intimated to the plaintiff that it was their intention to publish the said article in a separate book at the price of 3s. 6d. This the plaintiff objected to; but the defendants persisted in their intention, in consequence of which the injunction was applied for and granted in the terms above mentioned. On behalf of the defendants it was contended that when the plaintiff entered into the contract to write the article for the Encyclopædia he parted with all his copyright, and the defendants, who were now the proprietors of the Encyclopædia, had full right to publish the said article in any form they might think fit; that such was the usual understanding in respect of all articles furnished to a work of this nature, unless there was some express stipulation to the contrary. There had been many thousand contributors to this work, and with some of them there had been an agreement that they only parted with their copyright for the purpose of this Encyclopædia, but no such contract had been made with the plaintiff. The Vice-Chancellor said that nothing had been brought forward by the defendants to displace the plaintiff's case. The defendants had thought fit to make a show of a case, but had abstained from stating the substance. The motion to dissolve the injunction must therefore be refused, and with costs.

REGINA v. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

At the Court of Queen's Bench—Regina v. the Archbishop of Canterbury—Confirmation of Dr. Hampden, the Attorney-General said that he had to show cause against a rule obtained by Sir F. Kelly, which called on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his vicar-general to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding them, or one of them, at a court to be holden for the confirmation of the bishop elect of Hereford, to permit certain persons named to oppose the confirmation of the election of the said bishop. Before he proceeded to show cause, he should state that it had been the desire of his learned friend Sir F. Kelly, and himself, that they should be assisted by certain learned friends from Doctors'-commons, if their lordships would be pleased to hear them. He believed it was necessary to make a formal motion on the subject.—Lord Denman said they had no objection to hear one on each side.—The Attorney-General proceeded to say that he was instructed by the Government to show cause against the rule with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.—During the progress of this eloquent address, Lord Denman said that the ground on which the rule was granted was the supposition that the confirmation was altogether void, and therefore the matter was left imperfect by the Queen's officer, whose duty it was to make it perfect. On that subject it was fair for him to ask whether, if the archbishop refused to proceed to the confirmation, counsel would say, on the part of the Crown, that a mandamus would lie?—The Attorney-General resumed, followed by the Solicitor-General. Finally, the Court interrupted the Solicitor-General, intimating that it would hear the remainder of the argument on the morrow, the resumed sittings being held from day to day.

RIOUS YOUNG WOMEN.

At the Mansion-house several young women were brought before the Lord Mayor charged with having, some of them smashed windows of considerable value in the neighbourhood of the Mansion-house, and others with having threatened and violently attacked officers of the unions. His lordship sentenced each of the offenders brought before him to the full extent of the act, and ordered that the Irishwomen should, when their imprisonment shall have terminated, be immediately shipped for Ireland.

THE HORSE-KILLING CASE.

At Marlborough-street, Mr. Nunn, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be his professional adviser, came into court, to request to be furnished with a copy of the depositions taken in the case of cruelty to a horse, heard before and decided by Mr. Hardwick last week.—The professional gentleman said Mr. Nunn's object in asking for a copy of the depositions was that he might indict one of the witnesses for per-

jury, as that witness had sworn to matters which were not true. This witness had stated that he saw Mr. Nunn in Bond-street at twelve o'clock at night. Now, this was not true, as Mr. Nunn was many miles from London at that time. Then, as to the alleged cruelty, and the appearance of distress in the animal, he could also prove, though the animal certainly died shortly after arriving in London, that the statements of the witnesses were very much exaggerated.—Mr. Bingham said there were no depositions taken, only the particulars of the charge and the decision, therefore he could not comply with the application, even if he was inclined to do so. But he should rather advise Mr. Nunn to take no further steps in the matter. He had read the case, and it was his opinion that Mr. Nunn had done sufficient to clear his character by the regret he had expressed at the unlooked-for termination of the affair, and the generous manner in which he had afterwards shown his contrition. He thought, therefore, that the applicant, as Mr. Nunn's professional adviser, would take the wisest course in dissuading Mr. Nunn from the step he appeared desirous of taking. Mr. Bingham then referred the parties to the clerk's office for the purpose of having the evidence taken in court when the summons was heard shown to them.

A VERY RESPECTABLE POLICEMAN!

At Marylebone, *Frederick Swarman*, recently a constable in the D division, and cousin to James Coates, now in Newgate awaiting his trial for railway and steam-boat robberies, was charged before Mr. Long with having incited James Walkley to assist him in committing a robbery at the house of Miss Dingley, 24, Paddington-green.—From the evidence gone into it appeared that the man Walkley had lived at the prisoner's house for the last three months. On Sunday, the 16th inst., the prisoner on coming off duty told him he was reported at Scotland-yard, and, if compelled to resign or be discharged, he should go to sea. On the prisoner being asked how he would be able to meet the expense of doing so, he said there was plenty of property in Miss Dingley's parlour, and that his intention was to go to France, and thence to Maryland, United States. He further said that he could put on Walkley's coat (a velvet one) and go into the house and fetch out £2000 worth of jewellery and other articles. On Thursday last prisoner had some further conversation with Walkley, and asked him to go to Miss Dingley's that night, saying that he would let Walkley in to take the property, and let him out with it; but Walkley refused to have anything to do with the robbery, and told Sergeant Hardwick, 7 D, of the proposal the prisoner had made to him. The prisoner had been discharged from the police force that day.—Miss Dingley's cook and housemaid admitted that the prisoner and Walkley had been in the habit of visiting them almost daily at their mistress's house.—The prisoner was remanded.

DESPERATE RIOT IN BERMONDSEY WORKHOUSE.

At Southwark, on Tuesday, seven healthy-looking young females, named *Catherine Leonard, Elizabeth Sullivan, Mary Gould, Emma Reid, Caroline Wood, Sarah Foster, and Catharine Coman*, inmates of Berrmondsey workhouse, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with creating a riot, and threatening to murder the master.—One of the porters of the workhouse said that the prisoners had been brought up from their infancy in that place. They had been placed in different situations, but so violent was their conduct that no person would keep them. They were, in fact, a complete terror to all the inmates, and everything had been done by the guardians to reform them. On Sunday morning they refused to attend divine service, and during its performance they sung low songs, and used such horrible language as to frighten the old infirm paupers in the next ward. After the service the chaplain conversed with them, but they treated him in a disgusting manner, which led the officers to place them under restraint. That morning they were released, and in passing the lobby they broke two hundred and fifty panes of glass. When remonstrated with, three of them took from under their garments open knives, and, flourishing them over their heads, threatened to murder any person that dared attack them. Fortunately, a police constable was on the spot, and with his assistance they were all secured, and the knives taken from the three ringleaders.—The prisoners here exclaimed in a riotous manner, "Yes, we will murder master, if we get hung for it. He is a tyrant, and ought to be murdered."—Mr. Cottingham asked the porter whether any meeting of the guardians had been held since their disgraceful conduct on Sunday?—The porter replied in the negative.—Mr. Cottingham remarked that it was useless for them to bring such incorrigible characters before him for punishment. Nothing that he could inflict would be of any service to them.—Prisoners: We would sooner be in prison than in a workhouse.—Police constable 210 M was called, and informed the magistrate that when he entered the workhouse he found the prisoners in a menacing attitude, and that three of them had knives in their hands, with which they threatened to stab the master or any person who interfered. It was with great difficulty that he wrenched the weapons from their grasp and secured them.—Mr. Cottingham informed the porter of the workhouse that it was a case of too serious a nature for him to dispose of. He was in possession of no power sufficient to restrain their violence, and if something was not done he really believed that they would, in their savage frenzy, commit a serious act. It was absolutely necessary that they should be severely dealt with, as what could be more shocking than to see strong, healthy-looking

young girls like them living on the bounty of the public, and arming themselves with knives to attack their protectors? It was, consequently, necessary that they should be sent to a higher tribunal, where they would receive such punishment as would render them sensible of their disgraceful behaviour. He (the worthy magistrate) directed the porter to inform the guardians of his determination, and request them to attend before him, as he should remand them for such attendance.—Committed on Wednesday.

THE MISSING SNUFF-BOX.

At Wandsworth, *Edward Ratcliffe*, a gardener, appeared in discharge of his bail on a charge of stealing a gold-mounted tortoiseshell snuff-box, with a gold medallion of Lord Nelson on the lid, of the size and thickness of half-a-crown.—It appeared that on the 14th inst. Mr. Long, watchmaker, at Wimbledon, called the attention of Sergeant Golding, V 31, to the box, saying it was worth £10, and had been brought to him by a young man named Woods, who had won it at a sixpenny raffle. The policeman, from the inquiries he made, ascertained that the prisoner had raffled the box at a beer-shop, and that there were only 12 members at 6d. each at the raffle. On questioning the prisoner as to how the box came into his possession, he first said his mother, who had been dead four years, had given it him; next, that he had picked it up amongst some rubbish in a lumber-room at Mr. Oughton's, 27, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square; and lastly, that his wife, who chared at Mr. Oughton's, had brought it home. In consequence of making these contradictory statements, he was taken into custody, and, on the policeman going to Mr. Oughton and showing it to him, he expressed the liveliest satisfaction at its restoration, it being the gift of a very dear friend thirty years since, and had been purloined from the house.—Mr. Oughton, in whose service both the prisoner and his wife had been, declined to prosecute; but Mr. Paynter, considering that if the prisoner was allowed to go unpunished it would be an encouragement to servants to plunder their employers, fined him £5 for the unlawful possession of the box, or two months' imprisonment.—Mr. Oughton's intercession, however, caused the worthy magistrate to reduce the penalty to 50s., which was paid.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—The funds have sustained a rather decided check on Tuesday in their upward progress. Consols opened somewhat weak at 88½, but recovered to, and were done at, 89½ for money and account with apparently a strong market. The news subsequently published in second editions of the morning papers of the insurrection in Sicily, and the growing spirit of discontent in Paris with the Government, induced serious misgivings. Speculators for the fall took courage proportionately, and Consols for time were sold freely, so that prices were reduced to 88½, leaving off eventually 88½ to ¾ for account, and 88½ to ¼ for money. The business transacted in the English funds on Wednesday was very limited. Consols closed at 88½. On Thursday the fact of the French prices having again come rather higher, a favourable effect was produced upon Consols, which closed for the account at 89½, sellers. Yesterday the funds further advanced, and for the account left off at 89½ to 89½. Railway shares firmer.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—In the early part of the day some few lots of very fine quality were selected at rates not much below those current on Monday; subsequently the demand became very languid, and before a clearance could be effected a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter had to be submitted to. Of foreign wheat nearly 6000 quarters were received last week, about a third from the Baltic, and two-thirds from the Black Sea; the former being of fine quality was rather inquired for this morning, but the prices asked were deemed too high by our millers, and there were no sales from on board ship. Flour remained much the same. Country marks were rather cheaper, as was also American flour, unless of very fine quality. The quantity of English barley on sale was only moderate, and the cold weather being favourable for malting, the best sorts were easily placed at fully former terms, and, though the inquiry for secondary descriptions was not quite so active, these likewise brought fully as much money as on this day week. Malt was saleable at the prices of Monday. We had fair arrivals of oats last week, but the supply fresh up this morning was small; the trade was, nevertheless, slow, and previous prices could not be exceeded.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Scotch beeves ran up from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per stone, and Hereford runts and Devons 4s. 8d., and in certain instances 4s. 10d., per ditto. For inferior beasts there was a tolerably fair demand. The pig market ruled steadily, at a premium in prime exceptions. The best leading porcine features in the market reached one crown per stone of 8 lbs.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—Inferior beef, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.

COVENT GARDEN, Tuesday.—The market was amply supplied with every description of vegetable stock this morning.

COAL MARKET.—Haswell, 23s. 3d.; Hetton, 23s. 3d.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at No. 76, Eaton-square, the Viscountess Adare, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., in Chesham-street, Mrs. Francis Offley Martin, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Loxwood-house, Sussex, the lady of John King, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at Norwich, the wife of Arthur Tawke, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at Lord Wenlock's, in Berkeley-square, the Lady Elizabeth Lawley, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at Walhampton, Lymington, Hants, the lady of Rowland E. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at Erway, Shropshire, the lady of Boydell Croxon, Esq., of a son.
On the 20th inst., at the vicarage, St. Ippolyts, near Hitchin, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Henry Steel, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at Longoot parsonage, Emily, the wife of the Rev. E. Harenc, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at Edinburgh, Richard Burdon, eldest son of Richard Burdon Sanderson, Esq., of Jesmond, Northumberland, to Isabella Mitchellson, daughter of James Alexander Haldane, Esq., of Drummond-place.
On the 21st inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Herman Douglas, M.A., minister of the National Scottish Mission Church in Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, to Caroline Elizabeth, relict of C. H. Maclean, Esq., of No. 23, Wilton-crescent.
On the 20th inst., at St. Pancras new Church, Middlesex, by the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Mr. Henry Fieldwick, jun., of Camberwell, to Rebecca, widow of the late Mr. G. Nicholas, of Leicester.
At Trinity Church, Lambeth, by the Rev. James Gillman, Louis Butcher, late of Catherine-street, Strand, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Matthews, coal-merchant, Palace New-road, Lambeth.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., of influenza, at Bradenham-house, Bucks, Isaac Disraeli, Esq., D.C.L., in his 82nd year.
On the 22nd inst., at No. 13, Cavendish-square, John Loch Marjoribanks, infant son of Edward Marjoribanks, jun., Esq., aged seven months.
On the 22nd inst., at Purley, near Croydon, in her 55th year, Hester, the beloved wife of E. B. Kemble, Esq.
On the 20th inst., at Paris, Charlotte Jane, only daughter of the late Willoughby Raekham, Esq., of Russell-square and Lincoln's-inn.
On the 19th inst., at Whitworth-park, in the county of Durham, Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esq.
On the 22nd inst., of paralysis, Ann, the wife of George Hayes, Esq., Finchley, in her 40th year.
On the 6th of November last, drowned, from the upsetting of a surf-boat, at Algoa-bay, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. William Furber, late master of the merchant brig Richmond.
On the 11th inst., at Cologne-sur-Rhin, Fredk. Brand, Esq.
On the 18th inst., aged 11, Mary Fisher, the younger daughter of Mr. John Blenkinsop, of John-street, Adelphi.
On the 19th inst., Edward Penfold, Esq., of Loose-court, near Maidstone, aged 89.
On the 19th inst., at the rectory-house, Foxearth, Essex, Rosalind, wife of the Rev. J. Foster, aged 36.
On the 26th inst., at his residence in Denver, Norfolk, the Rev. Charles Mann, rector of Southery, and perpetual curate of Ryston and Roxham, in his 86th year.
On the 20th inst., at West Derby, Lancashire, in her 38th year, Anne Elizabeth, wife of J. Hegan, Esq., of Liverpool, and daughter of the late John Waterhouse, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire.
On the 21st inst., Frances, the wife of Samuel Upjohn, Esq., of Kensington, Middlesex.
On the 20th inst., at Guernsey, the Hon. Martha Harriet Saumarez, last surviving daughter of the late Admiral Lord De Saumarez.
On the 22nd inst., at her residence in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, after a short but severe illness, borne with Christian resignation, Anne, relict of Major Maxwell.
On the 23rd inst., at Debdale-house, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Susanna, relict of the late John Coke, Esq.
On the 15th inst., at his seat, Gwersyllt-park, Denbighshire, John Williams, Esq., in his 82nd year.
On the 21st inst., at Weymouth, Elizabeth Lucretia, wife of Sir W. L. George Thomas, Bart.
On the 21st inst., at No. 117, Pall-mall, General John Vincent, colonel of the 69th Regiment, aged 83, deeply and sincerely lamented.
At Hom-house, the Rev. Wm. Money Kyrle, of Hom-house, Much Marele, Herefordshire, in his 72nd year.
On the 15th inst., at Chichester, the Rev. W. S. Bayton, rector of Ford and vicar of Madehurst, in his 77th year.
On the 20th inst., at Heavitree, near Exeter, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel South, in his 88th year.
On the 20th inst., at the vicarage, Westleigh, near Bideford, aged 88, Lieut.-General Thomas, formerly of Brockhill, Devon, Lieut.-Governor of Tynemouth and Cliffe Fort, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the county of Devon.
On the 21st inst., in Brunswick-row, Mr. Chaplin, wife of Mr. Chaplin, of the Royal Olympic Theatre, and youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hilliard.
On the 24th inst., at Freemantle-park, near Southampton, after a few hours' illness, Dame Julia Hewett, relict of the Right Honourable General Sir George Hewett, Bart., G.C.B., aged 86.
On the 23rd inst., of influenza, at the residence of Edwin Gower, Esq., Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Young, late of No. 19, Devonshire-place.
On the 22nd inst., at Farnborough-hill, Hants, Harriot, widow of the late Sir Charles Thos. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip-hall, Leicestershire, in the 76th year of her age.
On the 22nd inst., at Alscot, near Prince's Risborough, Buckinghamshire, after a short illness, Matilda, the wife of John Evans Tarrant, Esq., in her 65th year.
On the 23rd inst., at her residence in Camberwell New-road, in her 97th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Medleycott, of Herne-hill, Surrey.
MAJOR GORDON.—With deep regret we announce the demise of Major Gordon, which took place last week at the Imperial Hotel, Cheltenham, where he had taken up his residence for the winter. He had been in indifferent health for some days, but not so much as to excite the least apprehension, and had even been out before breakfast, of which he partook on his return as usual. Shortly after he was taken suddenly ill, and within two hours expired; the immediate cause of death being, it is understood, the rupture of a bloodvessel. There are few whose sudden death will be more regretted by the friends who knew him.
The mortal remains of the late Lady Augusta Fielding were interred in the family mausoleum, near Nuneham Paddocks, Warwickshire, last week. The Earl of Denbigh, and other branches of the family, after attending the obsequies, repaired to the Dowager Viscountess Fielding's, whence they proceeded to the Upper Lodge, Bushy-park.

HINTS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS, ON THE PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

During the first year infants cannot be too tenderly or carefully nursed. It may be safely assumed, taking the populations of all countries into consideration, that the one half of mankind perish from different causes within that period. The child's disposition to sleep should be encouraged by attention being paid to times and circumstances in suckling, which have been observed to interfere with its digestive powers, and produced, in consequence, nervous restlessness or painful spasms. As remarked in our last, the child should not be placed to the breast immediately after the mother has taken a full meal; nor, indeed, at all during the time she may be under the influence of medicine, for the milk in both cases becomes much deteriorated, and so changed in character as to be productive of more or less disorder to the infant. The precaution extends to the influence of mental emotion, which affects still more seriously the supply and wholesomeness of the milk.

There are some articles of food that mothers and nurses, during suckling, should be particular in abstaining from. Dried or salted animal substances, rich meats, spices, and pickles, are unsuited to their situation. Spirituous and vinous liquors are also injurious; but let it be perfectly understood we are only addressing ourselves to healthy individuals. Patients or weakly constitutions will, of course, have their diets directed by their medical attendants. For ordinary use, nutritive drinks of various kinds are recommended, such as light broths, milk, or whey; and, should the mother be exposed to the necessity of frequent exertion, a pint or a pint and a half of good ale or porter daily will be required; and also, as is frequently the case, to sustain a sufficient supply of milk for a very strong and vigorous child. Tea and coffee should be used moderately. The close and impure atmosphere of public assemblies, and other crowded places of amusement, should be particularly avoided by young mothers, as any ill effect arising in consequence of such exposure will be found immediately to affect the due secretion of the milk.

To newborn infants an almost continued sleep, broken only at intervals to take the breast, seems to be a natural condition. Less than two-thirds of its time asleep is no favourable symptom, and to promote slumber but little inducement should be required. It is an useful hint, however, to observe, that violent rocking is not calculated to benefit a very young child. Sleep thus produced is injurious to the brain, for the drowsiness, according to the opinion of some of our ablest physicians, is to be attributed to that important organ being by such means overcharged with blood. The infant, in the matter of sleeping or waking, should be left to its own instincts or feelings; but it may be taken as an evidence of mismanagement somewhere should it be more lively at night than during the day. Caution in giving it the breast will usefully direct its daily slumbers, and at night a full meal the last thing before putting it to bed will generally determine a long and quiet sleep. The presence of a light in the bedroom at night is frequently the cause of an infant being kept awake, for it attracts its attention and prevents it from continuing its repose. When really necessary, and only then at all, the night-lamp should be very dim, and placed in a situation least likely to be observed by the infant.

Air and exercise are as necessary for children as adults. Exposure, however, to cold and damp should be carefully avoided, and the clothing always suited to the season. Infants, if in good health, are naturally fond of action, and every movement may be considered exercise, for a different set of muscles are exerted according to the numerous and mixed circumstances of nursery life. It requires to be mentioned though that fatigue in very young infants is easily induced, and in the first month or two it undergoes quite sufficient exercise in the operations of washing, dressing, or changing.

Cleanliness is most essential to the health of infants, but bathing or washing in cold water from birth, under the supposition of strengthening them, is highly dangerous and absurd. In this case, the washing-basin, or bathing-tub, is nothing but a home substitute for the river's bank, on which it was usual among our heathen ancestors to expose their children. The influence of the air in giving tone and strength to the infant frame is much more legitimate, and in fine weather, at the end of the first month, a child may be carried out greatly to its advantage. It should, however, be warmly clad, and on its return home quickly divested of its extra garments.

As regards the diet of infants under ordinary circumstances, little requires to be said. Its natural food is supplied from the mother's breast, and, whilst the secretion is abundant and good, it

is a great error of judgment to give it anything else. In some cases, however, from bad health or a delicate constitution, it happens that a mother is compelled to choose between the alternative of wet or dry nursing for her offspring. In all cases, where pecuniary circumstances will allow, the former is to be preferred; for there cannot be a doubt that the best food for an infant is human milk. A good wet nurse ought to be cheerful, patient, and active. Her own infant should be healthy, and by its appearance vouch for the excellence of the supply which nourished it. If this be from five to six months old, there can be no objection to its mother assuming the charge of another infant; but we cannot think that she can rear an useful member of society if she relinquishes the care of her own child immediately after birth to nurse a stranger's for hire.

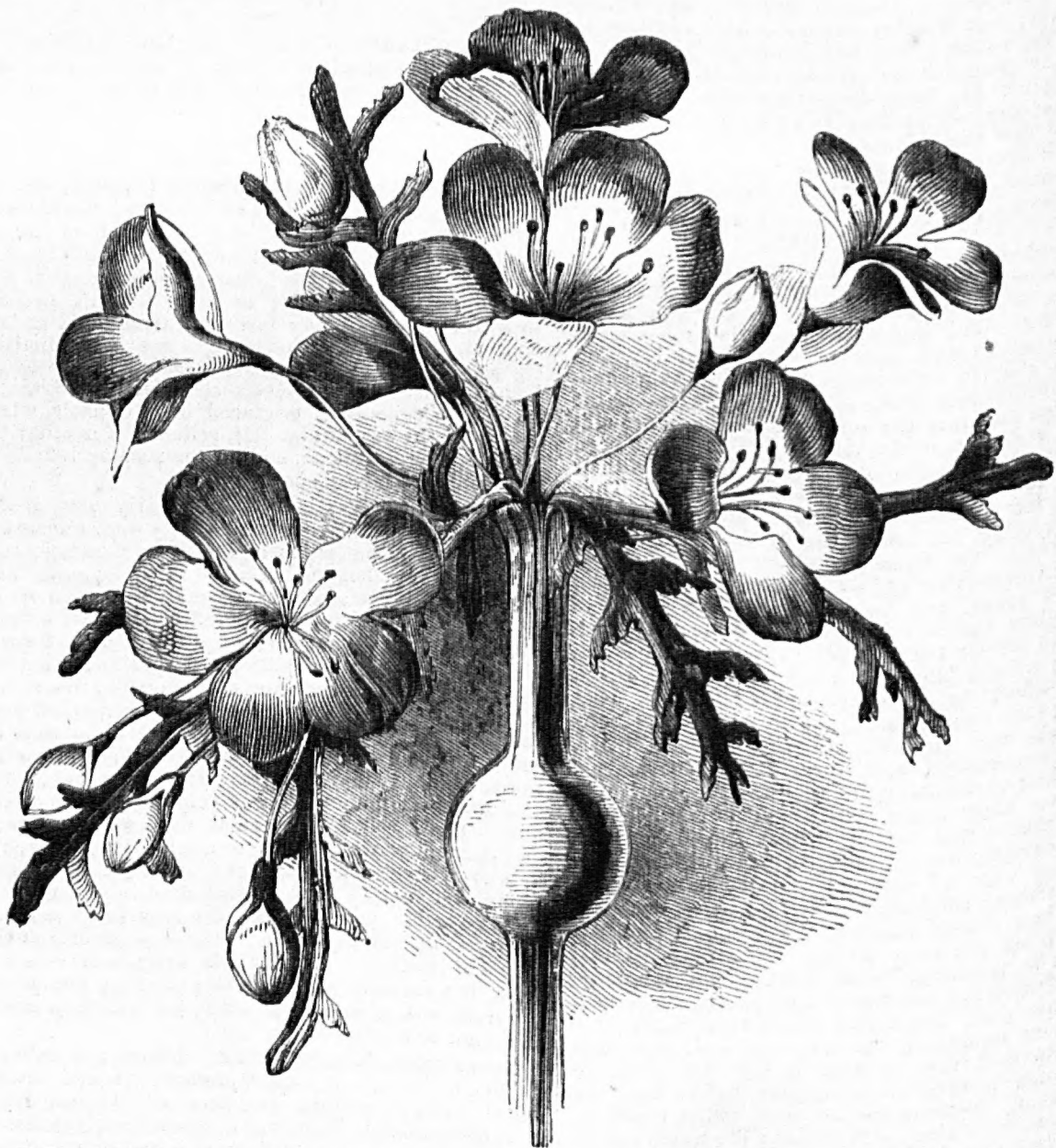
Children there are which thrive well upon pap, but, in most instances, after a few weeks' trial, artificial food is found to be very unfit, and to them, it has been justly observed, other food than breast-milk is poison. Under the use of this, the rapidity with which children are brought back from death's door is surprising, and is a strong proof of its admirable fitness for the purposes of infantile existence. So important is it, indeed, in these cases, that, even should the infant be too weak to suck, milk should be drawn from the breast, and given to it with a spoon or bottle. And here it may be well to observe that suction is infinitely superior to spoon-feeding, which exposes the infant to swallowing much air, and occasioning, in consequence, hiccup, vomiting, and colic. The bottle employed under these circumstances should be frequently rinsed with boiling water, and the leathern covering changed every time it is used.

It has been asserted that to investigate the disease of young infants is no very agreeable task; for, at this early age, the treatment to be adopted is apt to be suggested more by feeling than judgment. It has been also supposed, that,

because the child cannot speak for itself, its complaints must be necessarily involved in much obscurity. Granting this argument to a certain extent, still we cannot agree that the complicated examination of certain external symptoms will direct us so safely in the treatment of infantile disorders as having merely resource to a gentle and certain aperient like castor-oil, and caution in giving the child the breast, under circumstances mentioned in the former paper. The obscurity complained of suggests itself that Nature should be trusted most in effecting relief; and care, therefore, should be taken not to interfere with the curative process she will soon set up, if the cause be only removed.

As regards the observation of infantile disorders, we fully agree with the sentiments and conclusions of a learned French author, M. Lervy, whose remarks upon the subject we think will be allowed by most of our readers who are at all experienced in the matter to be both natural and just. In his "Medecine Maternelle" he observes:—

"Infants, it is said, have not a language to express their wants, but, when a sensible mother and an attentive philosopher hear and observe them, then they are very easily understood. Their signs are as expressive as ours, and I have been pleased in the study of their language, and their sagacity has always appeared to me more profound than is generally imagined. They perfectly distinguish the nature of affections which are necessary for them, they readily obey with joy those whose sensibility is directed by reason, but they are rebellious and even sometimes ungrateful towards their parents, because they distinguish the blindness, the egotism of their affection. The infant has an immense multitude of passions, which are excited by a number of wants, to satisfy which it reasons well and better than is supposed. Infants are little men who discern very well that we are frequently in regard to them but great children. Their education, therefore, ought to be based upon the most tender affections, but at the same time directed by reason, and it is a certain consequence of parents being tender and reasonable that their children are well brought up."



DRAWING, PAINTING, &c.

MODELLING OF WAX FLOWERS. NEMOPHILA.

BY E. H., LATE PUPIL OF MRS. PEACHEY.

This pretty annual is in colour azure blue: it groups extremely well with other flowers. Although simple in itself, it may be considered a valuable addition, for there exists in nature so few flowers of this colour.

Prepare the petals in white wax; colour them on both sides nearly halfway down. Pass the

head of the curling-pin twice down the wrong side of the petal, and round it at the end on the opposite side.

Make a foundation of white wax upon the finest wire, the latter being previously covered with green wax; it must not exceed in size a grain of rice.

Cut the stamina in the usual manner, and colour them brown at the ends. Place one of the stamina at the end of the foundation, and the others round the same.

The petals are affixed immediately behind, and a small calyx, consisting of five green points, finishes the flower.

FREEDOM from Cough, in Ten Minutes

after use, is ensured by
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
 From Mr. P. Roberts, Chemist, Ranelagh-street, Liverpool, Jan. 2, 1847.
 "Gentlemen,—I send you some cases of cures which I have received since my last, and I think it would be doing good to advertise the Wafers in Liverpool, as they give very great satisfaction to all who take them. They are quite the leading article of sale for coughs and colds."
 Yours,
 P. ROBERTS.

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.
TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.
 Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents: Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all medicine venders.

JEAN VINCENT BULLY'S celebrated

TOILET VINEGAR.—This elegant toilet vinegar is one of the most efficacious and distinguished perfumes; it refreshes, softens, and beautifies the skin. It is substituted with the greatest superiority to the Eau de Cologne, of which it has not the irritating principles; it soothes the irritation produced after shaving; it is of the most beneficial and delightful use in the ladies' toilet and in their baths. Imported into England. Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. BOUCHET, 52, George-street, Portman-square; and to be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers, 3s. 6d. per bottle.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate for Invalids.—By

her Majesty's Letters Patent.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras-tree, and sold in one-pound packets, by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand. This Chocolate will be found to recruit the nervous system and exhausted health more rapidly than any farinaceous substances, or any animal or vegetable jellies; and invalids will best consult their own interests by steadily persevering in its use.
 To be had of all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

OU-KIEOU-MOU and Gin-Seng Plant.—

Important CHINESE DISCOVERY.—Established 1821.—Above remedies cure radically, without confinement, by their gently solving and tonic virtues, Gout, Consumption, Indigestion, Spasms, Hysterics, Nervous Debility, &c., however long standing, and Piles and Protrusion without caustic or use of the knife. The Proprietors offer instant relief, and guarantee a perfect recovery. By mildly acting on the system, they impart to the features a healthy bloom, and remove pimples and other cutaneous eruptions.
 Apply from Twelve to Six, or by letter, to Messrs. LAWRENCE, Surgeons, 119, Jermy-street, Regent-street, for the Cordial Balm of Gin-Seng and Ou-kieou-mou. Sold in bottles at 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.
 A work is now in the press.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S Camomile Pills are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy to all who suffer from Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious and Liver Complaints; they act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, imparting strength to the stomach and composing to the nervous system. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., or 2s. 9d. each, by A. Willoughby and Co., late B. G. Windus, 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, and nearly all Medicine Venders.
 Be sure to ask for NORTON'S PILLS, and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

To Persons of Weak Digestion.—“How

few medical men there are who have paid sufficient attention to the state of the teeth in the above (forerunner of numerous diseases), indigestion.” Dr. Winslow has cited many cases vouching for the truth of the above statement. The French proverb is, therefore, literally true, “La viande bien machée est demi-digérée,” meat well masticated is half digested. But to those whose teeth are imperfect it is impossible for them to remain in good health; they may for a short time, but eventually disease comes with all its horrors. Those who are now suffering from the above cause should pay Mr. THOMAS, of 38, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, a visit, a thorough practical dentist, who fits artificial teeth so as to defy the most scrutinizing inspection, so as to ensure a perfect mastication at moderate charges. His mode of stopping decayed teeth (no matter how large the cavity), by a method peculiar to himself, and which effectually destroys the nerve without the slightest pain, is a proof of his perfect acquaintance with his art.

SKIN DISEASES**DISPENSARY for the Cure of Diseases of**

the SKIN, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.—Physician, Dr. INNIS, No. 33, Fitzroy-square.—This Dispensary is opened for the treatment and cure of those most troublesome and vexatious complaints, skin diseases. Whether we take into consideration the frequency of the complaints, or the disfigurement caused by them, we are equally surprised at the little attention and study paid to them in England. There are no classes of disease that come under the care of the medical man so difficult of treatment as those of the skin: the study of them in this country is but in its infancy, for up to the present time there has been no opportunity for the surgeon to study them, and it is only from the experience of medical men, exclusively devoted to this branch of medical science, that these distressing complaints can be expected to be relieved. No practical good can arise, either to the profession or to the unfortunate patients, until hospitals and dispensaries are established for the exclusive treatment of these diseases. It is with this view that Dr. Innis, after devoting much attention and study to these diseases, and having proved most successful in his treatment, has complied with the requests of numerous friends and patients, and opened the above institution. The Dispensary is open daily from ten to one o'clock.
 Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.

THE New Tooth Brush, made on the

most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush; therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W, No. 1, hard; No. 2, less hard; No. 3, middling; No. 4, soft. The narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5, hard; No. 6, less hard; No. 7, middling; No. 8, soft. These invaluable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen, in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redyeing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of a failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and, some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can at once be seen. They think it necessary to add that, by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
 Address—Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers.
 N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

THE Gout Relieved in Two Hours.—The

excruciating pains of Gout or Rheumatism relieved in two hours and cured in a few days by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which never fail to ease the pain, to soothe and comfort the sufferer, producing sound and refreshing sleep within a few hours after taking, restoring the unhappy patient to health and enjoyment generally in three or four days. They are perfectly innocent, and require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and may be taken by young or old of either sex.—Sold by THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London, price 2s. 9d. per box.

LONDON Assurance Corporation for Life,

FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCE. Established by Royal Charter of King George I., A.D. 1720. Offices, 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street. Prospectus and all information may be had by a written or personal application.

JOHN LAURENCE, Sec.

UNITED Kingdom Life Assurance Com-

PANY.—3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; 97, George-street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin. Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

In 1841 the Company added a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured to all policies of the participating class from the time they were effected. When the assurance is for life only one-half the annual premium need be paid for the first five years. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, where prospectuses, &c., may be had.

NORTH British Insurance Company,

4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, and 10, Pall-mall East, London. Established in 1809, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.

President—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
 Chairman—Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman.
 Deputy-Chairman—Francis Warden, Esq., Director H.E.I.C.
 Resident Directors—B. and M. Boyd, Esqrs.
 Physician—John Webster, M.D., F.R.S.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subscribed Capital of £1,000,000, besides an accumulating premium fund, exceeding Half a Million sterling, and a revenue from life premiums alone of more than £100,000, which is annually increasing. Four-fifths of the profits are septennially divided among the insurers on the participating scale of premiums. On insurances for the whole life half the premium may remain on credit for the first seven years.

Tables of increasing rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar to this Company, from which the following is an extract:—
 Premium to Insure £100 at Death.

Age.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
20	£0 18 2	£0 19 2	£1 0 3	£1 1 5	£1 2 8	£1 18 2
30	1 3 9	1 5 2	1 6 8	1 8 4	1 10 0	2 10 5
40	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3

Prospectuses, with tables of rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank-buildings; and of the Actuary, John King, Esq., 10, Pall-mall East.

HENRY T. THOMSON, Secretary.

PROVIDENT Life Office, 50, Regent-street,

London. Established 1806.

Invested Capital, £1,200,000.

Annual Income, £140,000. Bonuses declared, £529,000.

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,520,000.

PRESIDENT.
 The Right Honourable Earl Grey.

DIRECTORS.

The Earl of Macclesfield.
 The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.
 Sir Charles D. King, Bart.
 Alexander Henderson, M.D.
 Captain W. John Willoughby.
 John Deering, Esq., M.P.
 William Henry Stone, Esq.
 Rev. James Sherman.
 Henry B. Churchill, Esq.
 William Judd, Esq.
 James Sedgwick, Esq.
 Alfred Beaumont, Esq.
 George Dacre, Esq.
 Richard Sherwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices. The rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.
2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their then present value.
3. Policies issued at this Office are purchased at their full value; or Loans may be obtained upon them to the same amount.
4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within twelve months, upon proof of good health.

Bonuses paid upon policies which have become Claims.

Life Insured.	Sum Insured.	Sum Paid.
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	£ 7706 6 0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7652 13 3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7500 5 9
Earl Strathmore	5000	7128 15 8
Rev. W. H. Champneys, Canterbury	3000	4509 1 1
The Marquis Wellesley	2000	3411 1 3
Earl Cathcart	1000	1862 4 11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal Towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head Office, No. 50, Regent-street.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

REDUCED RATES FOR TERM POLICIES.**CLERICAL, Medical, and General Life****ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Moore, M.D., Chairman.
 George G. Babington, Esq.
 John Blackall, M.D.
 Sir Benj. C. Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.
 Rev. Alfred B. Clough, M.A.
 Samuel Cooper, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A.
 Thomas Davis, Esq.
 James Dunlap, M.D.
 Rev. Richard Garvey, M.A.
 Joseph Henry Green, Esq.
 Oliver Hargreave, Esq.
 Clement Hue, M.D.
 Samuel Merriman, M.D.
 Andrew A. Miesville, Esq.
 John Robert Mowbray, Esq.
 Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq.

In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rupture, and other Diseases, on the payment of a premium proportioned to the increased risk. The plan of granting Assurances on Invalid Lives originated with this office in the beginning of 1824.

Table of Premiums for Assuring £100 on a healthy life.

Age.	For Seven Years at an Annual Payment of	For Fourteen Years at an Annual Payment of	Life Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 4 1	1 6 1	2 10 4
35	1 7 2	1 9 3	2 16 6
40	1 10 4	1 13 6	3 3 8
45	1 14 8	2 1 0	3 13 0
50	2 3 10	2 13 1	4 7 3
55	3 0 4	3 13 3	5 5 0
60	4 2 3	5 1 3	6 7 2
65	5 16 3	6 10 11	7 16 9

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this Society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of persons in any station, and of every age.

BONUSES.

The two first divisions averaged £22 per cent. on the Premiums paid. The third £28 per cent. The Fourth bonus, declared January, 1847, averaged rather more than £36 per cent.; and, from the large amount of Profit reserved for future appropriation, and other causes, the bonuses hereafter are expected considerably to exceed that amount.
 The Society's income, which is steadily increasing, is now upwards of £116,000 per annum.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of
 GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary,
 No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

GINGER WINES.**EDWARDS' celebrated Old Ginger Wine,**

highly recommended for its purity, strength, and excellent stomachic qualities, 18s. per dozen. Observe: To prevent imposition each bottle is capsuled, and the cork branded. To be had of most dealers, and of the manufacturer, JOHN EDWARDS, 39, Holborn-hill, London.

THE Annual Fuss in the Provinces about

the TEA DUTIES is now being made, whereat the usual two questions arise—viz., Can the Government afford to reduce them? and, if reduced, will the Public have Tea at less than half-a-crown a pound? The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY still supply sound common Tea at that price, Coffee at 9d., and other sorts at proportionably moderate rates; for instance, excellent Souchong may be had, in original 12-lb. boxes, at 3s. 6d. per pound. Offices—No. 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S-CHURCHYARD, BISHOPSGATE.

HOUSEHOLD Fuel in Blocks, better and

more Economical than the Best Coals, only 29s. per Ton.—The PATENT FUEL COMPANY deliver their much-approved HOUSEHOLD FUEL, within four miles of their Deptford Works or their Depot, Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, at 29s. per Ton, for Cash. This Fuel is more economical than the best Coals, and only requires a trial to convince all. Orders to be sent to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 15, St. Mary-axe; or to Mr. WALSTAD, at the Depot, Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. To be had of all Oilmen, by the block.

WM. NICHOLAS DE MATOS, Secretary.

CABINET Furniture, Carpets, Bedding,

UPHOLSTERY, &c.—The GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE BAZAAR, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Marylebone, INO. DENT and CO., Proprietors. An inspection is respectfully solicited of actually the largest stock of furnishing requisites in London, the whole warranted, and price marked in plain figures, whereby parties can make their own estimates and a selection at once of the whole of the articles suitable for any class of house. Any article purchased and not approved of will be exchanged, it being their firm resolve to conduct their business on strictly honourable principles. Second-hand Furniture of every description constantly on sale.—N.B. No connection with any shop or place called “Furniture Bazaar.”

LOOKING-GLASS and Picture-Frame Esta-

blishment, 463, New Oxford-street.—WM. SILVERLOCK begs most respectfully to call the attention of the nobility, gentry, and the public in general to the above extensive establishment, to which he has just removed; and begs to offer his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received at his former premises (No. 452). The stock of Looking-glasses, in carved, composition, and patent frames, are of a style seldom equalled, and the workmanship is of the very best description. All articles offered for sale, being faithfully represented, may be depended upon in every respect, and, in the event of not giving all reasonable satisfaction, will be immediately exchanged.

ROYAL Victoria Felt Carpeting,

Patronised by her Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces, and in the New House of Lords.

Those who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring, is equal to Brussels; and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole Manufacturers under the patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the provincial towns of the three kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet House in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, Waistcoatings, Plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; Cloths admirably adapted for Coach and Railway Carriage Linings; Thick Felt for Plate Glass and Marble Polishing; and likewise Felt for various other purposes.

Manufactories: Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London. The trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses: 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

SELF-Measurement.—Great Accommoda-

TION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		HATS.	
		Measure size round the Head	

A new work, entitled “The Dressing-Room Companion,” containing a detailed List of Prices and Directions for Self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post free.

LIST OF PRICES.

READY MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Beaver Taglioni	0 9 6	Winter Coats in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 6 0
Chesterfield and Codrington, and every description of Overcoat, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0	Milled Cloth Overcoats	2 4 0
The Pacha Coat	1 8 0	Velvet Collar and Cuffs	0 18 6
The Bulwer, especially adapted for snow and wet weather	1 0 0	Tweed Wrappers	1 2 0
Men's Trousers, lined	0 4 0	Doeskin Trousers	1 2 0
Doeskin ditto	0 12 0	Best or Dress ditto	1 6 0
Dress Coats, ditto	1 0 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock ditto ditto	1 4 0	Best quality made	2 15 4
Double-breasted Winter Vest	0 2 0	Frock	3 3 0
Roll Collar	0 1 6	Best quality made	0 8 6
Boys' Hussar Tunic Suits	0 16 6	Cashmere Vests	0 12 0
The Premier	0 15 0	Satins, plain or fancy	1 6 0
Boy's Winter Coats in every style	0 6 0	Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0 16 0
		Great Coat	0 16 0

A Suit of Clothes, complete, £1. 16s.

•• MOURNING to any extent at five minutes' notice. Observe.—Any article purchased ready made or made to measure, if not approved of, will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollendrapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minorities, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood “of being connected with them,” or “it's the same concern,” has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any house, in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minorities and Aldgate, City, London.

Notice.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

•• The entrance to the Fur Department is at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minorities, and Aldgate, opposite the church.

MANUFACTURERS, Artists, and DESIGNERS, preparing works for the ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES in the House of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, are requested to take notice that the 5th of February is the last day appointed for receiving their works.

"THE Young Guard." — The whole of Loder's charming Music in this successful Operetta is published, including the songs, "O! for the happy days," "The Drum, the Drum," and "It is for him I die," all sung by Madame Anna Thillon, and rapturously encored; the exquisite duets, "By the fairy haunted river," and "The Trysting-tree," sung by Anna Thillon and Sara Flower, also encored, may be had of all Music-sellers, and of the Publisher, C. JEFFREYS, 21, Soho-square.

A NEW Accomplishment Taught, adapted by its ELEGANCE and DELICACY to supersede Berlin wool work and the other somewhat hackneyed employments of Ladies' leisure hours, and peculiarly adapted to amuse and interest invalids. Specimens, which need only be seen to be admired, may be viewed at 66, Lamb's Conduit-street, or 69, Upper Stamford-street; or Ladies may be waited on at their own residence, if an hour is appointed. As many are in the habit of noticing advertisements from mere curiosity, it is respectfully stated that all ladies not intending to become pupils will be expected to make some purchase.

On Tuesday, the 1st of February, 1848, will be published, No. I. of **THE London Telegraph, Price Threepence.**

In announcing a new London Daily Newspaper, the Proprietors will endeavour to state the prospects and grounds on which they rely for sufficient public support; and they will particularly avoid statements and promises that cannot be supported by facts.

England, with her vast population, produces relatively fewer daily papers than any part of the civilized world; this paucity of a real necessity of life was mainly caused by the late enormous Stamp Duty of fourpence, which greatly reduced the number of Journals published in London. Fifty years ago, without the duty, there were more Daily Papers published in London than at the present. When the Stamp Duty was reduced to one penny only, the public expected an increase of Daily Papers consequent on such reduction; but, with only one exception in ten years, only one new Daily Paper was offered for its choice.

The Proprietors of THE LONDON TELEGRAPH are convinced that the time has now arrived when the Public of this great country will receive with satisfaction a new Daily Paper which will be in accordance with the following Prospectus:—

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be published in London every day at Twelve o'Clock, with all the news received by the Post of the same morning, and the amazing quick intelligence received by the Electric Telegraph, which conquers time and space. The Electric Telegraph, with communications nearly completed to the most important districts, will revolutionize all our social relations, and with it the Daily Press of London. The Public will not rest satisfied to be in ignorance for several hours of events occurring in distant important districts, but must be supplied with the valuable intelligence which the Electric Telegraph will communicate every day.

At Twelve o'Clock each day the LONDON TELEGRAPH will have Electric Expresses from every important Town in the Kingdom, containing Interesting News—the Corn Markets—Prices of Shares, &c. &c.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH, without any wish to be the rival of any particular Daily Paper now published, will, it is expected, open new ground and create a new field in the Public Wants.

To the General Newspaper Reader THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will contain everything that can be desired or expected in a Daily Paper; the arrangements for receiving HOME and FOREIGN NEWS have been perfected on a large scale—the services of eminent literary men in most parts of the Civilized World have been secured; and no expense or exertion will be spared to secure the approbation of the British Public, who desire a DAILY RECORD OF THE MOVING WORLD.

To the Farmer, how important to receive every day the Markets of England; and, if possessed of THE LONDON TELEGRAPH, he will avoid, as is now frequently the case, the sacrifice of selling his produce under the Market prices to persons who now get later intelligence than the seller. On the publishing of THE LONDON TELEGRAPH, no person of any extent of business should be without this daily medium of news, as, instead of being an expense, it would be a great saving, from the advantages to be derived, compared with the trifle of One Shilling and Sixpence per Week.

All the arrangements of Modern Society exact rapidity of supply as a chief element of success in a Daily Journal. THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will, in this respect, have an advantage over all other Journals, morning or evening. The Proprietors have secured the exclusive use of LITTLE'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE, by which many Thousands of Copies may be printed in each hour, and will enable THE LONDON TELEGRAPH to publish later news than any other Journal in the Metropolis.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be strictly independent in Politics: fearlessly asserting the Rights of the People at large in Politics and Religion, and will be totally uninfluenced by the "Powers that be."

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will also contain amusing articles of interest to the Domestic Circle, with full intelligence of the DRAMA MUSIC, FINE ARTS, &c. &c., LAW COURTS, POLICE, &c. &c.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH (First Edition) will be published at Twelve o'Clock—and be a Midday Paper for the Metropolis—and forwarded the same day by the various Railways to reach most parts of the Country the same evening. An Edition for Post, with News to Five o'Clock every afternoon, will also be printed.

* * THE LONDON TELEGRAPH, Price THREEPENCE, or NINETEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Quarter, will be published and sent from the Office; and all desiring the paper should state to their News-agent the EDITION REQUIRED.

OFFICE, 185, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, where all Communications are requested to be addressed. Orders for a single copy, or for a Quarter, or longer period, by Post-office Order, or otherwise, to be remitted to Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, Publisher of THE LONDON TELEGRAPH, of 185, Fleet-street aforesaid.

GENTS and YOUTHS' SHIRTS!!

BOYS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.
YOUTHS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

GENTS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. each.

DITTO, all linen, "guaranteed," 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and so on. Warranted well made, and a perfectly easy fit.

BOYS' STOUT CALICO NIGHT SHIRTS, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. each.

YOUTHS' DITTO, ditto, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., &c.

GENTS' DITTO, 2s., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

Also, UNDER-CLOTHING and OUTFITS of every description. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

JAMES DOBSON, Professed Shirt Maker, 127, High-street, Borough.

N.B.—Ladies and Children's Under-Clothing of the most approved patterns, extremely cheap.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, 19, POULTREY, LONDON.

I. A. TURNER, Manufacturer of Cabinet,

Cottage, and Square Pianofortes, upon the latest and most approved principles, New Scale 64 Octaves C to G, particular attention having been given to ensure delicacy of touch and quality of tone at the lowest possible price. Warranted in every respect for strength, durability, and that very important requisite, keeping in tune.

A variety of PIANOFORTES, for sale as second-hand, will be offered at reduced prices, in appearance equal to new, with an extensive assortment of instruments of every description by various makers, in good condition.

I. A. Turner respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant, fashionable, and much-admired instrument, the CONCERTINA, which possesses sweetness of tone and power equal to instruments of much larger construction. It is peculiarly adapted for accompanying the voice, and, from its convenient size and elegant appearance, presents no encumbrance to the player.

Amateurs and Professors are invited to inspect a collection of genuine VIOLINS, by the most celebrated makers. Each instrument is sold under its proper name, with a full guarantee of its originality. Several copies to be sold cheap.

Superior instruments lent on hire.

Now ready,
THE SECOND VOLUME

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER,
Splendidly Bound, Gilt Edges, price 18s.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

CONTAINS

ALL THE SUPERB COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS,
A Complete Encyclopædia of all the Newest Designs in
FANCY NEEDLEWORK,
ORIGINAL MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS,
ALL THE LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS,
Female Accomplishments,
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, SCIENCE, AND PASSING EVENTS,
LITERATURE, REVIEWS,
THE DRAMA, AND TABLE TALK.
CAREFULLY EDITED,
So as to admit of being placed in the hands of
THE YOUNGEST BRANCHES OF A FAMILY.

The Volume is beautifully Embellished with upwards of Four Hundred Engravings, from Designs by the First Artists.

N.B.—A FEW COPIES OF VOLUME I. ARE YET ON SALE.

OFFICE, 294, STRAND.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN.

"A WONDERFUL Sixpennyworth of Information."—Literary Gazette. "There is not, nor ever has been, an almanack or calendar equal to this. Every family should possess it."—Carlisle Journal. "Worth ten times the amount it is published at."—Manchester Guardian. "All the almanacks of the season fall into insignificance when placed in juxtaposition with the POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK."—Standard. "The thing is altogether a wonder."—Berwick Warrier. One hundred pages royal, price 6d. To be had of W. S. D. Bateman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, and all booksellers.

CHEAP Flounced Silk Dresses.—800 Ball

DRESSES.—SEWELL and CO., Compton-house, Soho, are offering some very beautiful Flounced Silk Dresses from 38s. to two-and-a-half guineas, together with several hundred pieces of rich satin-striped Silks, at 2s., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 9d., worth double the money. The Evening Ball Dresses are astonishingly cheap, adapted for young Ladies. A great variety of choice Sash Ribbons, at extremely low prices.—Compton-house, Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho.

CROCHET FOR THE LADIES.

LADIES are requested to try Clarkson's celebrated SIX-CORD PATENT INDIARUBBER THREAD, warranted the best article ever made, either for Sewing, Crochet, Knitting, or Netting. A single trial will prove its merits. Sold, Wholesale, by Messrs. Stone and Bryer, King William-street; Messrs. Block and Sons; Messrs. Fandel and Phillips; and Messrs. Hutton and Co., Newgate-street, London; and by the proprietor, M. CLARKSON, Cotton Spinner, Friars Mill, Leicester.

IMPORTANT to Ladies wishing to pre-

serve the Hair of a Relative or Friend.—In consequence of the objection made by Ladies to entrust Jewellers or persons not artists, DEWDNEY begs to state that he is a WORKING ARTIST, and that Hair entrusted to him does not leave his possession until made and returned in the form desired. He also makes, in a superior style, Bracelets, Guards, Rings, Devices of Feathers, Flowers, and every description of Souvenir, at much less cost, as the following will prove:—An elegant Hair and Gold Ring made and sent free to any part of the Kingdom for 3s. 6d.; fine Guard ditto, 5s. 6d.—Mr. G. DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

CAUTION.—Lessons in Millinery and

DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, 304, Regent-street, sole inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the public she HAS NOT REMOVED, but continues to give instruction at her original establishment, where she has carried it on for years, in cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted. Millinery-rooms, Paper Models.

* * Please to observe the Number, 304.
Country Milliners supplied on reasonable terms.

SUPERIOR Over Coats of all kinds at

Reduced Charges for first-rate garments. An extensive assortment, thoroughly impervious to the rain, kept to select from; also of BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM. This well-known gentlemanly light Over Coat, the extensive sale of which has originated so many competitors, continues to sustain its established reputation, as the most convenient, economical, and popular garment ever invented. Price 45s. and 50s. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

WINTER Overcoats, Paletots, &c., of

every description, made in the most approved styles, of the best Materials and Workmanship, at prices (quality considered) cheaper than any other house in London.

Milled Llama Cloth Paletots	32s. to 50s.
Beaver Overcoats and Wrappers	36s. to 60s.
Super Black Dress Coats	32s. to 60s.
Ditto Frock Coats	35s. to 70s.
Fine Black Dress Trousers	18s. to 30s.

Every other garment in proportion.
A large assortment kept finished for immediate wear.

A great variety of the newest patterns for vests and trousers.

BURCH and LUCAS, TAILORS, 52, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

OPPOSITE THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.

No sloop goods of any description allowed on the premises.

THE Plated Seamless Teapots cannot be

distinguished from silver, or leak or lose their shape; while, prices are about one-half of any other sort. Portland, 23s.; Oval even to silver itself in delicacy of finish, 40s.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and, as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), London.—Established in Wells-street, 1820.

ROYAL Italian Opera, Covent-garden

THEATRE.—Established in 1847 for the purpose of rendering more perfect performance of the Lyric Drama than had hitherto been attained in this country.

The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and Patrons of Music are respectfully informed that the Season 1848 will commence the first week of March, in the new and commodious edifice constructed last year.

OPERA.

For the production of the established works by the great masters every school—for the effective representation of the repertoire of several operas mounted last season, and of compositions to be heard the first time in this country—engagements have been already made with the following eminent artists:—PRIMI SOPRANI: Mad. Grisi and M. Persiani, Madame Ronconi, Mlle. Steffanni and Madame Castellan (first appearance), Mlle. Corbani and Mlle. Angiolina Zoja (of the Scala in Milan, her first appearance in this country), and Madame Paul Garcia Viardot (her first appearance). CONTRALTO: Mlle. Albini. TENORI: Signor Mario and Signor Salvi, Signor Lavia, Signor Luigi Mei, from the Scala (his first appearance in this country), and M. Rossi of the Académie Royale de Musique and of the Opera Comique in Paris (his first appearance in this country). PRIMI BASSI BARITONI: Signor Tamburini and Signor Ronconi. PRIMI BASSI PROFONDI: Signor Marini. The ratification of the engagement of Signor Corradi-Setti, celebrated basso, is daily expected. BASSO COMICO: Signor Agostini. ALTRI PRIMI BASSI: Signor Tagliacapo and Signor Poloni. SECONDO TENORE: Signor Soldi (from the Scala). DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, COMPOSER, AND CONDUCTOR: Mr. Costa. The ORCHESTRA, comprising the distinguished professors of last season, will be increased by additional artists. The names of the instrumentalists forming the entire orchestra will be published in a future prospectus. The MILITARY BAND, which has been also increased, will be under the direction of M. Godfrey, bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards. The powerful and numerous CHORUS of last year will be further strengthened by 24 choirs and experienced singers, and will number 92 voices; namely, 40 ladies and 52 male voices. Chorus Master, Signor Bonconsiglio. Poet and Translator of the Libretti, Signor Maggioni. Prompter, Signor Monterassi.

THE BALLET.

The rule which gave such satisfaction to the musical public last season, that no divertimento should be suffered between the acts of operas, will be strictly adhered to. The performances will terminate with a ballet. During the season the following eminent danseuses will appear:—Madame Flora Fabbri (her first appearance). Mlle. Lepoldine Brussi, première danseuse of the Imperial Theatre in Vienna (her first appearance in this country). Mlle. Elizabeth Robert, première danseuse of the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris (her first appearance in this country). Mlle. Camille (her first appearance in this country). Mlle. Thierry, of the Fenice in Venice (her first appearance in this country). Mlle. Langher, of the Scala (her first appearance in this country). Mlle. Elizabetha Ferranté, from the Scala (her first appearance). Mlle. Celeste Stephan, Mlle. Honoré (her first appearance), Mlle. Lucille Grahm (her first appearance). M. Silvain and M. Bret (their first appearance); M. Gontie, &c., and a numerous body of corps de ballet, promeneuses, and figurantes. Maître de Ballet, M. Appiani, from the principal theatres in Italy, France, and Belgium. Régisseur de Danse, M. O'Bryan. Leader of the Ballet, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Composer, Signor Biletta. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. Première Artiste Costumière, Mrs. E. Bailey. Engagements are being made with other distinguished artists for opera and ballet. A detailed prospectus, with the arrangements for the season, will be ready in a few days, and may then be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street), and at the principal Libraries and Music Publishers. The Season will be opened with a GRAND OPERA, in which Mlle. Albini will make her first appearance; and with a new FAIRY BALLET, DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Madame Flora Fabbri will make her début.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, Jan. 24, 1848.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

GRAND OPERA.

Twelfth night of the Bride of Lammermoor.

Sixth night of Linda of Chamouny.

Eighteenth night of the Maid of Honour.

First night of the Marriage of Figaro.

Auber's New Grand Opera.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in purchasing the copyright of Auber's New Grand Opera, entitled HAYDÉE, ou LE SECRET, which is now performing nightly in Paris with such extraordinary success. This work is in active rehearsal at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, and will be produced with as little delay as the magnitude of the preparations will allow.

On MONDAY, January 31, her Majesty's Servants will perform Donizetti's Opera, entitled

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Edgar (Master of Ravenswood), Mr. Reeves; Colonel Ashton, Mr. Whitworth; Raymond, Mr. Weiss; Lucy Ashton, Madame Dorus Grisey. The Orchestra conducted by Hector Berlioz.

After which an entirely New Divertissement, entitled

L'INVITATION A LA FETE.

The Scenery by the Messrs. Grieve and Telbin.

The Music composed expressly by M. Maretzek.

The Ballet composed and produced by Mr. B. Barnett. Principal Dancers:—Miles. Duval, Madame Giubilei, Madame Louise and M. Lavvatsowski.

Tuesday—Linda of Chamouny, and the New Divertissement.

Wednesday—The Maid of Honour. Principal characters by Mr. Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Miss Birch, Miss Miran, and Mrs. Weiss. After which the New Divertissement.

Thursday—(for the first time)—Mozart's Opera, The Marriage of Figaro. The principal characters by Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Santiago, Miss Miran, Mrs. J. Lea, and Miss Birch. After the New Divertissement.

Theatre Royal Drury Lane.—Monsieur HECTOR BERLIOZ has the honour to state that his First Grand Concert (Vocal and Instrumental) in this country will take place in the Theatre Royal Drury Lane on Monday, February 7. Full particulars will be duly announced.

LAST Performance of "Antigone." — St

JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that, in consequence of the great success which attended the first morning representation, and the increasing demand for places, a second and last Morning Performance will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, February 2, when will be repeated the celebrated Play of ANTIGONE, with the entire Music of the illustrious Composer, Mendelsahon (being positively the last time it can be performed), to commence precisely at Half-past Two o'Clock, and terminate before Five o'Clock. Creon, Mons. Borage; Antigone, Madame Rabut Fechter.

In addition to the music of "Antigone," the Orchestra will perform a Selection from Mendelsahon's Music to "The Midsummer-Night's Dream," consisting of the Overture, Scherzo, Nocturne, and March. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

DANCING Taught, in the most fashionable

style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Celarius Valse, Redowa and Polka Mazurka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

WEIPPERT'S Soirees Dansantes, Prin

cess's Concert Rooms, Monday, January 31, and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. Commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets at the Rooms.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH CLAYTON, at the Office, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; and published by the said ROBERT PALMER, at the Office, 294, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster, and sold also at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 351 Strand.—Saturday, January 29, 1848.